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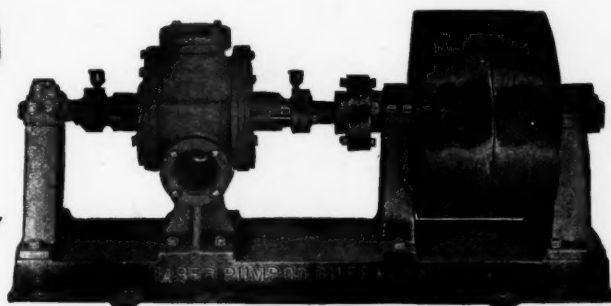
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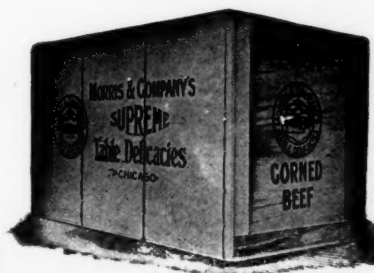
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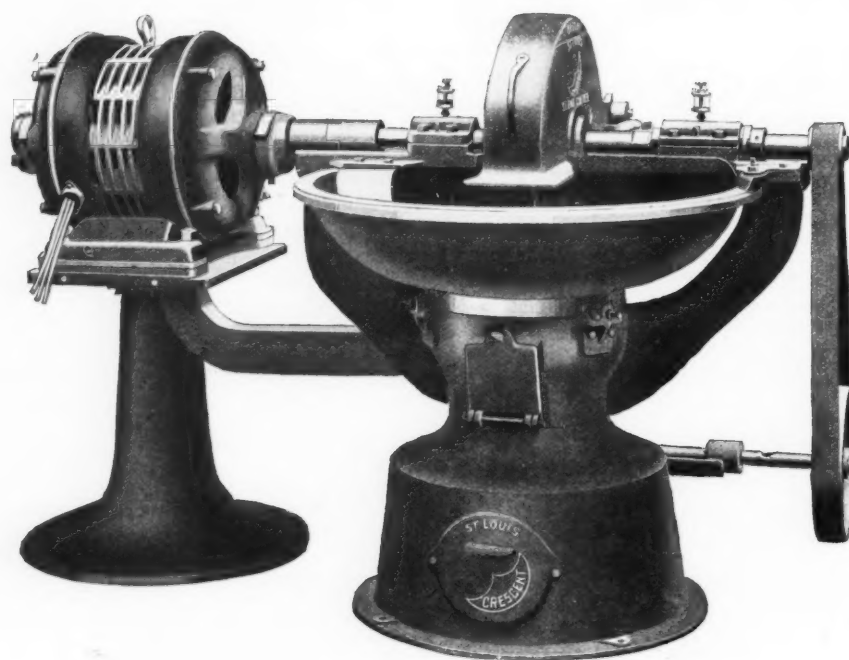


Fig. No. 520

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THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

OFFICIAL ORGAN OF THE AMERICAN MEAT PACKERS' ASSOCIATION

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No. 2

HALT CALLED ON MEAT MUCKRAKING

Armour Shows Up Method of Government Investigator

The climax of the muckraking campaign inaugurated by the special attorney for the Federal Trade Commission investigating live-stock and meat conditions was reached at Philadelphia last week when a story was given to the press to the effect that the government was considering the seizure of the meat plants of the country and the appointment of receivers to operate them.

The publication of this canard—for it proved to be a canard pure and simple, though inspired—drew a statement from J. Ogden Armour at Chicago, which was also widely published, though of course it did not command the same attention from the sensational press as the inflammatory matter issued from the investigating attorney's press bureau.

Mr. Armour took occasion to review the whole state of the case, and he revealed pretty plainly the character of the campaign which has been conducted by the special attorney, who was engaged by the Federal Trade Commission to conduct an impartial investigation of meat production and marketing, but who has apparently set out to affect public opinion.

The investigation began at Washington, where Chicago stock yards matters were gone into. At Boston the rendering business in New England was taken up, and at Philadelphia the same thing was gone into. The evidence taken at these places had little connection with the statements given out by the investigator's press bureau. The latter were highly colored and inflammatory, and many of them entirely unsubstantiated by any facts brought out at the hearings.

Said Packing Plants Were to Be Seized.

The farce culminated at Philadelphia, when a statement was given to the newspapers of which the following was a sample:

The United States Government may take over the meat industry of the country in order to control the three principal necessities of war times—meat, coal and transportation. This was plainly indicated at today's session of the Federal Trade Commission here.

An official connected with the commission, which has been investigating meat conditions here, prophesied that the Government intended to seize all the packing and allied industries, and Francis J. Heney, who is examining witnesses, did not deny that the plan was being considered in Washington.

"The course the investigation is taking is would be sent to jail.

plain enough," said Mr. Heney. "Draw your own conclusions. I must absolutely decline to be quoted in connection with the matter. It is up to the Federal Trade Commission. I have been ordered to conduct the investigation along the lines taken. The Government will do what it sees fit."

"The Federal Government will assume control of the business through a receivership," said the member of the commission who disclosed the purpose of the countrywide meat investigation now in progress. "I cannot be quoted. The meat supply is to the nation what the railroads are to transportation and it has been conclusively proved that regulation at this time is necessary."

Government Attorney Gets Cold Feet.

This inflammatory statement went all over the country. After Mr. Armour had punctured it by his statement, the government lawyer evidently decided he had gone too far, for he came out the next day with a denial that he had ever said anything of the kind.

"Some of the newspapers have quoted me as stating that I intended to prosecute some of the big packers," said Heney. "I have not at any time made any such statement, and, on the contrary, I have time and again stated that the Department of Justice has exclusive jurisdiction in such matters."

He went on to attack the packers, however, and evidently found it difficult to refrain from his former habit of reckless charges and threats.

The Statement by J. Ogden Armour.

Mr. Armour's statement in full is as follows:

In February last year President Wilson requested the Federal Trade Commission to inquire into the cost of the production, manufacture and distribution of meat. Acting under that request the commission recently began public hearings, which have been in charge of it special attorney, Francis J. Heney.

Almost daily during the last two weeks there have appeared in the press interviews with Mr. Heney in which he has undertaken to tell the people what he and the Government intended to do with the packers. The last of these interviews came on Saturday from Philadelphia. The public was then told that the Federal Government will assume control of the business of the packers through receiverships. On other recent occasions Mr. Heney has permitted himself to be interviewed and has informed the public that the packers would be prosecuted civilly or criminally, and on one occasion has intimated that certain of them

I had assumed, until I read Mr. Heney's interviews, that the question of civil or criminal prosecutions, putting men in jail or taking charge of their business through Federal receiverships, was a matter that was lodged by the law in the Department of Justice, at whose head is Attorney-General Gregory, and thus far the newspapers have published no interviews with the Attorney-General or his assistants to indicate that the Department of Justice has surrendered its functions to Mr. Heney.

Inflaming the Public Mind.

The insidious methods of Mr. Heney of prejudicing and inflaming the public have now reached a point where I would not be true to myself as a loyal American citizen if I did not tell the people plainly and frankly that unless he refrains from continuing to irritate and excite the public I fear that a condition may arise which will seriously disturb the unity of the American people in the gigantic task that we now have on hand.

Mr. Heney is the paid attorney of the Federal Trade Commission, and as such he should occupy and discharge his official duties in a fair way. He has, however, assumed unto himself the powers not only of the Federal Trade Commission, but of the Department of Justice, and, in fact, of the Government itself.

I shall not at this time comment on the manner in which the hearings are being conducted, nor shall I refer to the fact that packers are not represented and are not permitted to cross-examine the witnesses, nor to introduce testimony or otherwise explain the motives or develop the truth of the witnesses, selected by Mr. Heney to lend color to his preconceived and pronounced opinions. Each day there issue from the inquiry room press dispatches that refer to the "meat trust," the "food combine, which has the public in its grip," and similar unfair catch phrases, which can only be constructed as appeals to stir up the passion and prejudices of the people.

The cost of meat is high, but there are controlling economic reasons therefor which can be readily ascertained by one seeking the truth, and should be by some governmental agency plainly stated and explained to the people.

An examination of the prices paid for live stock to-day as compared with those paid one year ago discloses an increase of about 40 per cent. Mr. Heney makes no reference to that underlying factor, but goes into the byways of the rendering and fertilizer business, the ownership of stock-yards and many other matters and things that are foreign to the cost of meat.

No Connection With Packers or Meat.

Through the affairs of a corporation in Philadelphia which has no connection whatever with the packing business, and whose operations have not the slightest influence upon the cost of meat, the press dispatches scatter all over the country interviews with Mr. Heney which, both by innuendo and anonymity, coupled with Mr. Heney's innocent declination to be personally interviewed,

charge that the United States is planning to have receivers take over and run the packing business.

By what possible theory can such prejudiced statements either throw light upon the cost of meat or benefit the welfare and help the common good of this country? Under an act of Congress passed a few months ago authorizing the United States Food Administration so to do, the Government has in effect already assumed practical control of the packing business.

As late as last month Food Administrator Hoover, through his representative and agent, Joseph P. Cotton, of New York, adopted rules and regulations which limit the profits of packers so that they cannot exceed 9 per cent on the investment as to meat products, which in effect limits the net profits of the packers on their sales of such products to a little over 2 cents on every dollar.

To demonstrate still more clearly the willing attitude of the packers to aid and cooperate with the Government in every way it need but be stated that last week we voluntarily agreed with the United States Mediation Commission, headed by Secretary of Labor Wilson, to submit to the final decision of an administrator appointed by that commission, labor grievances, including those of wages, hours and overtime as they affect the more than 200,000 employees of the packing houses scattered throughout the United States.

An Appeal to Public Opinion.

What can be more effective to unfairly

and unjustly stir up hatred and discontent among the public and dissatisfaction among the army of our employees than the statements which Mr. Heney is daily issuing to the public?

The packers to-day are uniformly straining every effort to do their utmost efficiently to aid the Government in winning the war. They are availing every facility, they are compelled to carry large stocks in order to promptly meet emergency demands; they are all heavy borrowers of large sums of money to enable them to carry on their vastly increased business; their notes are distributed among the banks and investors of this country, as are their bonds and stocks that are now held by many thousands of people.

No greater injury can be done to the packers than to affect their credit by fomenting public discontent and spreading statements, cloaked with apparent official authority, that Federal receivers are to be appointed for the properties and businesses of the packers. The very name receivership if sufficiently repeated and emphasized may undermine the credit of the packers and destroy their ability to meet their obligations.

If there is no other way to curb and moderate Mr. Heney and bring him to a realization of the harm he is doing, then the packers must resort to the only avenue that is left, and that is an appeal to public opinion. I have always found that the American public, when it understands the facts, is fair and just and quick to recognize an emergency, and I believe that the people will do so in this instance."

Ammonia Trade Is Put Under License

The situation in the ammonia field has become so serious that President Wilson last week issued a proclamation putting all those engaged in the trade under Federal license. No one can make, buy, sell or otherwise handle ammonia and products without government permission, and it must be under government supervision.

Looking ahead to the ammonia requirements for the coming year, particularly as affecting refrigeration of food products, ice-making, etc., the government found it necessary to institute a rigorous plan of conservation at once. According to government statements, the request made for voluntary economy was not followed by many interests using ammonia. Therefore, drastic action had to be taken.

The notice concerning the licensing proclamation is as follows:

President Wilson, by a proclamation signed January 4, has required all persons, firms, corporations and associations, except those specifically exempted by the Food Control Act, engaged in the business of importing, manufacturing, storing or distributing ammonia, ammoniacal liquor or ammonium sulphate, from whatever source produced, to secure a license on or before January 21, 1918.

The proclamation provides that the Secretary of Agriculture shall supervise, direct and carry into effect the provisions of the Food Control Act, and the powers and authority thereby given to the President as far as the same apply to ammonia, ammoniacal liquors and ammonium sulphate.

Applications for licenses must be made to the Law Department, License Division, United States Food Administration, Washington, D. C., upon forms prepared for that purpose. The enforcement of the regulations will be in charge of an interdepartment committee including representatives of the Council of National Defense, United States Food Administration, the Department of Agriculture and the War, Navy and Interior departments.

This interdepartmental committee includes the following: U. S. Food Administration,

Charles W. Merrill; Department of Agriculture, M. L. Wilkinson and Dr. Carl L. Alsberg; War Department, Major Backus, Ordnance Division; War Department, Colonel W. H. Walker, Chief of Chemicals Service Section; War Department, Major M. J. Whitson, Cantonment Division, Quartermaster General's Office; Navy Department, Admiral Ralph Earl; Interior Department, Major J. T. Crabbs; Council of National Defense, L. L. Summers.

Early last week the following notice was sent out to various trade interests concerning the conservation of ammonia by Charles W. Merrill of the Division of Chemicals of the United States Food Administration:

It is stated that many of the ice manufacturers formed the erroneous conclusion that at the end of sixty days the ammonia situation would be relieved, and that on this account the same lack of co-operation from the artificial ice and the natural ice industries continues to exist.

It is repeated that sales of ammonia to ice producing plants, breweries and bottling works are now restricted, and will probably have to be further restricted, particularly in the natural ice belt. In explanation of this, you are advised that the requirements of ammonia for ammunition purposes for May are three times the amount required in February, and that these requirements increase continuously up to next December, in which month they are seven times the amount required for February.

Ice manufacturers are, therefore, again requested to protect their trade wherever possible by making arrangements with the natural ice producers to procure and use, at a fair price, as much natural ice as possible throughout the year. By using as much water ice as possible during the coming spring their available supply of ammonia can be used for filling storage by such ice manufacturing companies as have storage facilities.

This notice was followed by another on Saturday from the same source, as follows:

In order to avoid misunderstanding it seems advisable that the Food Administration again state its position with regard to the efforts on the part of the ice manu-

facturers to save ammonia and coal. In so far as the ice manufacturers agree among themselves to close some plants and to keep others open in order to save ammonia and coal, the Food Administration cannot express an opinion one way or the other with regard to the legality of such agreements.

Recognizing, however, that difficulties might arise because of State or Federal anti-trust laws, the Food Administration has suggested that it might be possible for individual manufacturers to enter into agreements with the Food Administration to remain open or to close as the case might be. Such agreements would not offend against State or Federal anti-trust laws.

The Food Administration does not insist at the present time that ice manufacturers should enter into such agreements. It merely suggests that it will be prepared to consider entering into agreements along these lines if the manufacturers so desire.

An appeal for the harvesting and use of as much natural ice as possible, in order to conserve ammonia otherwise used in artificial ice-making, was as follows:

Farmers and others who harvest natural ice this winter and store it for summer use will aid greatly in the conservation of ammonia, vitally important at this time.

Ammonia is a necessity in the manufacture of ice. Every ton of natural ice harvested means a certain amount of ammonia saved. Ammonia salts are regarded as an essential in the manufacture of certain fertilizers, and the cost of fertilizers is dependent to some extent on the market value of ammonia. Of extreme significance at this time, however, is the fact that the most important chemicals used in making ammonium nitrate and other explosives are readily made from ammonia, and every quart of America's already small supply of this substance that can be saved means more power to America's armies.

Thus the farmer is interested in the conservation of ammonia not only from a national standpoint, but because of his personal interests. Ammonia saved through harvesting of natural ice means more ammonia for fertilizers and more ammonia for ammunition. The man who harvests ice now and stores it in pits or ice houses, next summer may have the satisfaction of helping out his neighbor who depends on an ice plant.

In addition to the saving of ammonia, conservation of coal is to be effected through the harvesting of natural ice. American ice factories and refrigerating plants, according to figures of the United States Fuel Administration, use annually 15,000,000 tons of coal.

TRIM FATS AT PACKING PLANTS.

As a fat conservation measure the Federal Food Administration's meat division at Chicago has taken up the matter of trimming off all possible fats at packing plants before shipping meats. This radical change in packing methods would save a tremendous amount of fats for edible purposes, although it might work a revolution in the fat collecting and rendering business. It would also alter shop practice to a considerable extent. The plan meets with wide approval and details for working it out are now being drawn up at Chicago.

NEW HEAD OF I. C. C. COMMITTEE.

Senator Ellison D. Smith, of South Carolina, has been chosen as chairman of the Senate Interstate Commerce Committee. Senator Smith succeeds the late Senator Newlands in this important chairmanship. Just now there is extremely important railroad legislation pending. Senator James of Kentucky was appointed to fill the vacancy on the committee.

PROSPECTS FOR MORE MEAT IN AUSTRALIA

Season Promises Increase in Livestock Supplies There

(Special Correspondence of The National Provisioner.)

Brisbane, Queensland, Nov. 27, 1917.

The active operation of the beef packing plants throughout Australia is drawing to a close. Some of the works are still running, but it is expected that practically all of them will close down shortly until after the summer season. Already in the northern part of Queensland, which is the State that supplies most of the beef for export, the factories have closed down. So also have the new factories of Vestey Bros. at Darwin, Northern Territory.

The plants are expected to open up again about April next, when the supplies of fat stock will probably be large, comparatively. I say comparatively because of recent losses and the large drawing on available stock—including cows—that has taken place of recent years to meet the big demands for meat at high prices.

The season, however, is now so promising that stock should fatten well and provide larger numbers than appeared probable a few months ago. Splendid rains have visited all the pastoral districts, and stock are luxuriating in a plentiful supply of natural fodder. In some places, including Victoria, too much rain has fallen, and the floods swept away hundreds of sheep. All the states have shown an increase in the number of sheep and cattle, owing to the good seasons of the last year or two.

The works in the Southern States have been reopened to kill sheep and lambs, of which fair supplies have come forward.

Figures received from North Queensland, where there are some large factories, show that during the season 167,000 head of cattle and 59,000 sheep were treated. With these totals and the number of cattle exported on the hoof it is claimed that the year's output represents a value of £3,500,000. It is said that only 10 per cent. of the slaughtering were cows, which is a big reduction on past seasons' percentages.

Another State Enterprise Is Bungled.

The delay that occurred in connection with the erection of State abattoirs at Sydney, N. S. W., to which I referred at length in one of my articles, is being repeated with the State meat factory at Wyndham, North Western Australia, a project launched by the Western Australian Government. It is declared that constructional as well as labor troubles have occurred.

It is some considerable time since this project was started, but it seems a long way from completion. It is true in this case that steel plates are almost unobtainable, so that there is some excuse for delay, but all the same every State enterprise seems cursed with the same trouble, leading to high costs of construction and operation, instead of economy, as might be expected in a well-managed concern.

The new agreement with the Imperial Government, which embodies some minor alterations, mainly relating to method of payment, for the purchase of the meat output, has not been signed yet. It is proposed that the Imperial Government shall assume ownership as soon as the meat goes into

cool store, and payment made on shipment, but there is some suggestion that the 6 per cent. interest hitherto payable shall be dropped.

A party of South African meat men is visiting Australia to learn how the trade is conducted, with a view to adopting Australian methods as far as possible. Only a few of the meat trade in Australia have realized what a potent rival in the meat trade South Africa may be in the days to come. Some Australians have gone to South Africa to engage in stock raising, and they have a very high opinion of the prospects.

Conditions in New Zealand.

The New Zealand works are enlarging their storage accommodation in anticipation of the starting of the new season. The quality of the lambs from New Zealand this season will be high.

The trade has taken very quietly the report of the commission that was appointed to investigate the alleged operations of the "American meat trust"—whatever that may be. The information given was well known before the commission reported. Legislation regarding the meat trade has been demanded, but it is not likely that any action will be taken at present, as the Government has not considered the details of the report, which deals with the frozen meat trade generally.

The raisers of stock in New Zealand are restive over the high prices secured by a section of the trade after their beef and mutton leaves the hands of the exporters. The Premier has assured them that very little New Zealand meat goes on the open market.

Some idea of the dimensions of the meat industry of New Zealand is supplied by the report of the Auckland Farmers' Freezing Company, which claims to have developed from one of the smallest in 1907 to the second largest company at present. For the year ended June 30 it handled products worth nearly four million pounds sterling. When the company commenced business in

1905 the storage accommodation was 154,000 cubic feet; now it is 1,682,000 cubic feet.

SWIFT & COMPANY ANNUAL MEETING.

The annual meeting of the stockholders of Swift & Company was held at Chicago on Thursday, January 10. The following directors were elected: Louis F. Swift, Edward F. Swift, Lewis L. Clarke, L. A. Carton, M. B. Brainard, Charles H. Swift and G. F. Swift, Jr. At the directors' meeting held after the stockholders' meeting the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, Louis F. Swift; vice-president, Edward F. Swift; vice-president, Charles H. Swift; vice-president, G. F. Swift, Jr.; treasurer, L. A. Carton; secretary, F. S. Hayward; assistant secretary, C. A. Peacock; assistant treasurer, W. W. Sherman.

Treasurer L. A. Carton presented a statement of resources and liabilities, as certified to by chartered accountants, at the end of the fiscal year, September 29, 1917, as follows:

RESOURCES.

Cash	\$8,292,056.63
Accounts receivable	82,265,714.16
Inventory	120,935,778.64
Stocks and bonds	39,716,466.88
Real estate and improvements	55,170,507.20
Total	\$306,380,523.51

LIABILITIES.

Capital	\$100,000,000.00
Surplus	59,965,000.00
Special reserves	10,000,000.00
General reserves	6,458,542.05
First mortgage bonds	31,593,500.00
Bills payable	70,211,560.00
Accounts payable	23,757,002.71
Accrued dividend and bond interest	4,394,918.75
Total	\$306,380,523.51

MEAT SCARCITY IN LONDON.

The meat scarcity in the British markets has grown so acute as to attract attention in the daily press from day to day. Cable advices from London, dated Tuesday, stated that there was no improvement in the supply of meat at the Smithfield Market.

Beef was scarcer than ever, but the supply of pork was a relief to the retailers, who had been selling nothing but a limited amount of mutton since Monday of last week. Canned beef was largely bought by butchers who serve the working class districts.

There was no demand for poultry, the public refusing to pay the almost famine price of fourteen shillings for chicken. Unless a larger amount of mutton is released, it is feared a large number of small butcher shops will be forced to close.

Butchers outside London have been licensed to buy only half the amount of meat sold in October. A consumer council has been formed at the Ministry of Food, individual members of which will study the oil, fat, meat and cereal problems.

Later cable advices from London are that the meat situation which has been so acute during the last week, was greatly improved on Thursday. Large consignments of beef and mutton reached Smithfield Market Wednesday night, and all retailers applying received supplies Thursday morning.

W. S. S.

War Savings Stamps

Use your quarters and tell your employees to

BUY "THRIFT" STAMPS

Help in Every Way to Win the War and Save for yourself at the same time!

WE NEED

Eight Billion Quarters

Remind and be Reminded of this at every opportunity!

W. S. S.

PRACTICAL POINTS FOR THE TRADE

[EDITOR'S NOTE.—Nothing but actual, bona fide inquiries are answered on this page of "Practical Points for the Trade." The National Provisioner uses no "made-up" queries, with answers taken out of old, out-of-date books. The effort is made to take up and investigate each question as it comes in, and to answer it as thoroughly as time and space will permit, with a view to the special need of that particular inquirer. It must be remembered that the answering of these questions takes time, and that the space is necessarily limited, and the inquirers must not grow impatient if the publication of answers is delayed somewhat. It should also be remembered that packing house practice is constantly changing and improving, and that experts seldom agree, so that there is always room for honest difference of opinion. Readers are invited to criticize what appears here, as well as to ask questions.]

PREPARING SUMMER SAUSAGE, ETC.

Regulations of the federal meat inspection service regarding the preparation of various summer sausage products, Italian hams, etc., have been changed from time to time, and the changes published in these columns. The Bureau of Animal Industry announces a recent revision of the regulations which now permits provision manufacturers to prepare these products under the terms of the following order:

Referring to B. A. I. Order 211, regulation 18, section 7, paragraph 4, the following methods of preparing pork products customarily eaten without cooking are permitted in addition to those already permitted under the said regulation:

Pork hams may be cured by a dry-curing process at a temperature of not less than 36 deg. F. for a period of not less than three days for each pound of weight (green) of the individual hams, calculating the time of cure of each lot of hams placed in cure upon a basis of the weight of the heaviest ham of the lot. Hams cured by this method before they are placed in cure shall be injected with pickle containing not less than 25 per cent. salt, about 4 ounces of the solution being injected into the shank and a like quantity along the flank side of the body bone. The hams shall be laid down in salt, not less than 4 pounds of salt to each hundredweight of hams, the salt being applied in a thorough manner to the lean meat of each ham. At least once during the curing process the hams shall be overhauled and additional salt applied if necessary so

that the lean meat of each ham is thoroughly covered. After removal from cure the hams may be soaked in water at a temperature not higher than 70 deg. F. for not more than 4 hours, but shall not be subjected to any other treatment (except superficial washing) designed to remove salt from the meat. The hams shall then be pale dried or smoked not less than 48 hours at a temperature not lower than 86 deg. F., and finally shall be held in a drying room not less than 20 days at a temperature not lower than 45 deg. F.

Pork products known as capicola (capicola, capocollo) and coppa may be prepared by the following methods:

(a) Boneless pork butts for capicola shall be cured in a dry-curing mixture containing not less than 4½ pounds of salt per hundredweight of meat for a period of not less than 25 days at a temperature not lower than 36 deg. F. If the curing mixture is applied to the butts by the process known as churning a small quantity of pickle may be added. During the curing period the butts may be overhauled according to any of the usual processes of overhauling, including the addition of pickle or dry salt if desired. The butts shall not be subjected during or after curing to any treatment (except superficial washing) designed to remove salt from the meat. After stuffing, the product shall be smoked for a period of not less than 30 hours at a temperature not lower than 80 deg. F. and shall finally be held in a drying room not less than 20 days at a temperature not lower than 45 deg. F.

(b) Boneless pork butts for coppa shall be cured in a dry-curing mixture containing not less than 4½ pounds of salt per hundredweight of meat for a period of not less than 18 days at a temperature not lower than 36 deg. F. If the curing mixture is applied to the butts by the process known as churning a small quantity of pickle may be added. During the curing period the butts may be overhauled according to any of the usual processes of overhauling, including the addition of pickle or dry salt if desired. The butts shall not be subjected during or after curing to any treatment (except superficial washing) designed to remove salt from the meat. After stuffing, the product shall be held in a drying room not less than 35

days at a temperature not lower than 45 deg. F.

Sausage may be prepared by the following methods:

(a) The sausage meat shall be ground or chopped into pieces not exceeding ¾ inch in diameter. A dry-curing mixture containing not less than 3 1-3 pounds of salt to each hundredweight of the unstuffed sausage shall be thoroughly mixed with the ground or chopped meat. After stuffing, the sausage shall be smoked not less than 40 hours at a temperature not lower than 80 deg. F., and finally held in a drying room for a period of not less than 10 days at a temperature not lower than 45 deg. F.

(b) Unsmoked sausage known as pepperoni shall be held in a drying room for a period of not less than 20 days as prescribed in Service and Regulatory Announcements for October, 1916, page 90, paragraph 2, provided that if the sausage is stuffed in hog or sheep casings, not exceeding 1½ inches in diameter measured at the time of stuffing, the period of drying may be reduced to 15 days.

KEEP YOUR PROVISIONER ON FILE.

The National Provisioner is frequently in receipt of letters from subscribers who recall having seen something interesting or important in a previous issue of this publication, but they have mislaid the copy and want the information repeated or another copy furnished. The National Provisioner offers the suggestion that if every interested subscriber would keep a file of this publication he would be able to look up a reference at once on any matter which might come up, and thus avoid delay. A carefully arranged index of the important items appearing in our columns is published every six months, and with this and a binder, which The National Provisioner will furnish, the back numbers of the paper may be neatly kept and quickly referred to for information.

The binder is new, and is the handiest and most practical yet put on the market. It is finished in cloth board, with gold lettering and sells for \$1. It may be had upon application to The National Provisioner, 116 Nassau street, New York. No foreign orders will be accepted for the present, owing to mail conditions.

What 1918 Holds

Most of us have wondered, musingly at first, what lies hidden for 1918. Will the war end; how will it end; what will be the sequel?

Of only one thing we feel certain, and that is, that merit and truth will be recognized as never before in all history. Merit and truth not only in life and service, but also in articles, things.

On all sides is evidenced an accelerating growth of truth and justice, and a constantly increasing hatred for the lie, and its personification, things that are cheap and shoddy, but look just as good.

We are, therefore, looking forward with a firm faith, believing that the merit in our machines and service, that has made our business the largest, will receive even more recognition.

SWENSON EVAPORATOR CO.

945 Monadnock Block

Chicago

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER

New York and

Chicago

Official Organ American Meat Packers'
Association

Published Weekly by

The Food Trade Publishing Co

(Incorporated Under the Laws of the State of New York)

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CAMOUFLAGE

The temptation is irresistible to apply the very much overworked word "camouflage" to the conduct of Government counsel in the recent Federal Trade Commission hearings on livestock and meat packing matters at Washington. The old game of misleading the public has been revived by the attorney in the case, apparently to assure an audience at a time when he might find it difficult to get attention otherwise. The newspapers have been well "fed" with "hot stuff," which if not actually false in itself, has been decidedly misleading, to say the least.

Two illustrations are glaring. The Government counsel accused certain packers of juggling their books to hide their ownership of stock yards stock, and of failing to show such ownership in their reports to the Federal Trade Commission. The story of such alleged suppression he allowed to be spread broadcast through the press. After the damage was done the fact was revealed that Government agents had been furnished with the very information it was charged had been hidden, and that that fact was known when the charge was made.

There was nothing to hide, as a matter of fact. It was a perfectly straight and legitimate business transaction, but the prosecu-

tor chose to let the public think otherwise, thereby helping to make out a case.

The other instance was the heralding of the alleged refusal of another packing firm to produce its records. After this story had gone the rounds it turned out to be as false as the other. The records were there. The flimsy basis on which the charge was founded was the fact that the Government agent had to wait a day or two until their custodian returned from a business trip to another city, and made them available.

Since the above was written the hearings have been transferred to Boston and Philadelphia, with the same tactics prevailing. Each day the press was furnished with a new batch of sensational pseudo-disclosures. The packers were made to appear as the hidden cause of the troubles of every disgruntled tradesman the investigator could rake up. The old trick of mixing a grain of fact with a mass of innuendo was revived, and worked for all the publicity possible.

This scare-crow method of trying to make a case may have been the thing in the days of the Oregon land frauds. But it will hardly prove effective in the long run against business men who have nothing to hide, and whose sin in the eyes of the muckraker is that they have been efficiently successful. Sojourning on his Western stock ranch, the Government counsel in this case apparently has failed to keep track of things. His suspicions have an ancient odor.

BLAME IN THE WRONG PLACE

After a generation of prosperity, during which the hotel man was urged to contrive everything expensive and artificial in his service, the American public, now suddenly converted to economy over night, turns upon him and blames him for his waste and extravagance.

This is rather comic, says James H. Collins of the Food Administration. But not for the hotel man. He finds himself a pivot in the sudden right about face of food conservation, and with so many problems of his own that it is not fair to make him the scapegoat for the public's own extravagance.

Pointing out food waste in the average hotel is easy, and everybody's doing it. There are some unmistakable stupidities, such as serving both wheat bread and corn bread and permitting guests to fill themselves with white rolls before the corn bread is passed around, or providing corn bread and then compelling the waiters to be stingy with it when there is plenty of corn, and true conservation consists in letting guests eat all they possibly can, thus automatically cutting down on other food. But these inconsistencies are often due to difficulties with hotel workers, who are scarce and green.

Another form of waste which is being pointed out in hotels everywhere is that of the garbage can—plates going back to the kitchen with uneaten remnants of nourishing food. The public sees that happening every day and criticizes the hotel man, and seldom stops to think that such waste is its own extravagance in ordering more than it can consume.

Two bodies of experts are now at work upon this problem of correctly gauging the public appetite so that it will order no more than it can eat and eat all that it orders. The hotel men are trying to gauge it, but can only strike averages. The public itself must furnish the best standard, each individual ordering his lunch or dinner with the knowledge that food is really scarce, and that his saving is a direct contribution to winning the war.

Nor is the hotel man the only pivot in this great national transformation from extravagance to economy. The butcher, the grocer and the baker find themselves confronted by the same difficulties and subject to criticism. As food conservation develops the public must be brought to see its shortcomings.

THEY DO IT ALREADY

It is not always necessary for a master butcher to sign an agreement to comply with the wants of his employees. Practically every reputable boss butcher has long been doing just what was demanded of him, in many instances paying more than was asked; and closing his shop before 10 o'clock on Saturday nights.

And what perhaps escaped the attention of the butcher employees was that a man who has been working behind the bench only a year or two or three is not justly entitled to receive the same wages as an expert butcher who has spent a lifetime learning the business thoroughly. If the journeymen butchers want to be absolutely fair to their employers, they will include a clause to that effect in their next working agreement.

BACON AT \$2.11 A POUND

Butter is selling in Berlin at \$2.25 per pound, sugar at 56 cents per pound, ham and bacon at \$2.11 per pound and Ivory soap at five bars for \$1.12. This information was received by the United States Food Administration through a reliable source, from a responsible person, who personally had charge of his own apartment in Berlin, as to food prices current in that city previous to his return to this country about October 1. These prices are from four to five times as high as those now obtaining in the United States. It would appear that we are not so badly off as some of the pessimists would try to make us believe.

TRADE GLEANINGS

The Everett Packing Co., Everett, Wash., has increased its capital stock to \$300,000.

The plant of the Coleman Oil Mill, Coleman, Texas, recently burned, will be rebuilt.

The Jacob Dold Packing Co. opened a new branch at 247-261 Walton street, Syracuse, N. Y.

The Illinois Sheep Co., Wilmington, Del., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Fire destroyed the plant of the John J. Buckley Company at Chester, Pa. Loss is \$250,000.

The capital stock of the Stratford Packing Co., Stratford, Va., has been increased from \$3,000 to \$30,000.

The Laurel Stock Farm, Inc., Paterson, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$50,000.

The Wisconsin Rendering Company's plant at Menasha, Wis., has been destroyed by fire with a loss of \$10,000.

Myers & Housman Co., Jersey City, N. J., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in livestock.

The Greenville Soap Co., Greenville, S. C., has been incorporated by John C. Henry, J. Robert Martin and R. G. McCarter.

The capital stock of the Savannah Abat-

toir & Packing Co., Savannah, Ga., has been increased from \$50,000 to \$100,000.

Alexander Conover & Martin Bros., Chicago, Ill., have been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 to deal in livestock.

Plant of the Phoenix Cotton Oil Company at Dyesburg, Tenn., was damaged by fire to the extent of \$1,000. Origin unknown.

L. F. Houghton, R. I. Brown and J. E. McKee have incorporated with a capital stock of \$5,000, the Standard Soap Co., Oklahoma City, Okla.

The finishing touches are being placed on the Tifton Packing Plant at Tifton, Ga., and it is expected that the plant will open about January 21.

B. S. Davis Company of Columbia, N. C., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by B. S. Davis, J. Davis and T. B. Stallington, all of Columbia, N. C.

Fire which threatened to spread to other buildings at the stock yards caused \$100,000 damage to the hair drying and curling plant of Swift & Company at Chicago, Ill.

Plans have been prepared for Corkran, Hill & Co., Baltimore, Md., for the erection of a beef and pork packing plant at Sixth street, Union Stock Yards, for the manufacture of shortening.

Samuel Freedman, wholesale dealer in meats and provisions, has purchased the sausage factory at 317 Pleasant street, Worcester, Mass., formerly conducted by Warzyrniec Janiszewski.

Oscar Scherer & Bro., Inc., New York, N. Y., to deal in hides and skins, incorporated by O. Scherer, A. G. Scherer, 29 Spruce street, and B. W. Kaye, 149 Broadway, New York, N. Y. Capital stock, \$500,000.

Michael Higgins, head of the Higgins Packing Co., Omaha, Neb., died at his home, 3632 South Twenty-third street, Omaha, from acute indigestion. Mr. Higgins is survived by his widow, three daughters and four sons.

The Mendleson Corporation, Albany, N. Y., potash, lye, lime, soaps, chemicals, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000,000 by J. Mendleson, Thurlow Terrace; I. Mendleson, 1006 Madison avenue, and L. Mendleson, 644A Madison avenue, Albany, N. Y.

The Canton Oil Mill, Canton, Miss., with about 1,500 tons of cottonseed, 2000 tons of cottonseed meal, 100 tons of cottonseed hulls and 140 bales of lint, were destroyed by fire, entailing a loss of approximately \$200,000. The oil mill was burned to the ground. Origin unknown.

TO PUNISH OFFICIAL PROFITEERING.

Senator McKellar has made a demand that men who used their official positions in the war administration to advance their financial interests should be criminally prosecuted. Senator McKellar let it be known that he would urge the Senate Military Affairs Committee, now engaged in investigating the War Department, to lay before the Department of Justice immediately the results of the investigation to date, which he declares show not only direct violation of the law in awarding contracts for army materials and supplies, but also flagrant profiteering on the part of officials who have volunteered their services to the Government.

ANNUAL MEETING

Notice is hereby given that the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Motor Development Corporation will be held at 60 Wall street, Room 1001, in the City of New York, on the 14th day of January, 1918, at 10 o'clock a. m., for the purpose of electing directors to serve for the ensuing year, and inspectors of election, and for the transaction of such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

N. R. GREEN, Secretary.

Dated, New York, December 31, 1917.

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PROVISIONS AND LARD

WEEKLY REVIEW

All articles under this head are quoted by the barrel, except lard, which is quoted by the hundredweight in tierces, pork and beef by the barrel or tierce, and hogs by the hundredweight.

**Market Steady—Fair Hog Movement—
Weather Conditions Less Severe—Car
Supplies Still Inadequate—More Com-
ment on Stocks of Products—Peace Re-
ports Without Much Influence.**

There has been a fair trade in the provision list at times, but there was no decided price movement. For a time the sentiment seemed more bearish, but the progress on this side was very limited, and those who sold on prospects of larger hog receipts and on increased stocks of product at the principal western points failed to attain much success. One of the principal factors in the market has been the comparative lack of influence that the peace reports at various times exerted upon the list. The recent addresses of Lloyd George and of President Wilson were viewed by many as opening an avenue to peace, and while there were many others who regarded the situation politically as mainly unchanged, the fact remains that the peace views exerted only meager effect upon the market as a whole.

There has been more comment on the increased stocks of product recently. While it is emphatically declared by some interests that if the car situation had been normal and weather conditions less severe, shipments of product to outside points would have been greater and the stocks of product would have been correspond-

ingly reduced. On the other hand, the fact that stocks of cut meats at Chicago and other western points increased about 100,000,000 lbs. during December, or the largest increase for the month of December in ten years was continually pointed to.

Interests who emphasized this also pointed to the increasing weight of hogs and claimed that storage room at various points was being filled up more rapidly than generally supposed.

The belief prevails in various quarters that Government interests, both home and foreign, will enter the market at various times and take the surplus from the market. This view goes a long way toward modifying bearish opinions on the list. It is realized that demand becomes abnormal at times, and must be satisfied, especially when for military purposes, regardless of the price basis. As a partial offset there is growing confidence in a decreased domestic consumption of meat products due to the co-operation of restaurants, hotels and households, and also to enforced economies, as necessitated by the high price of meats, and substitution of cheaper food-stuffs.

The following statement shows the stocks of hog products at Chicago, Milwaukee, Kansas City, St. Louis, South Omaha, and St. Joseph, with comparisons for December 31 (000 omitted):

	1917	1916
Dec. 31 Nov. 30 Dec. 31 Nov. 30		
Lard, lbs.	38,069 30,031 62,811 40,518	
Meats, lbs.	267,257 166,858 286,236 204,637	

The trade is awaiting with considerable interest the next Government live-stock report, which will be given out on Friday, February 1, at 2 p. m., Eastern time. This will show the number and value as of Jan. 1, 1918, of cattle, sheep and swine on farms. At this stage the hog movement is fair proportions, and some increase is expected as a result of higher prices for hogs, expectation of better railroad facilities with the Government operation, and less severe weather conditions. Recent average prices for hogs at principal western centres were about \$16.60, compared with \$16.25 for the week previous and \$16.70 two weeks ago, while about a year ago the level was at \$10.60, and two years ago about \$6.75. Weights are still running about 217 lbs., compared with 195 lbs. a year ago and about 190 lbs. two years ago.

The packing of hogs for the past week is estimated at around 650,000 compared with 495,000 the previous week and 730,000 for the corresponding week last year. Packing for the winter season to date approximates 6,290,000 compared with 9,135,000 a year ago.

Feed-stuffs values have changed very little of late. It was interesting to note that efforts thus far of farmers and other interests connected with corn and various feed-stuffs to obtain higher maximum prices for corn futures at Chicago had been unavailing. Latest advices

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indicate, however, that these attempts at higher prices for corn futures and corn maximums have not been given up, and special committees have been appointed to confer with Mr. Hoover. It has been known for some time that Mr. Hoover and other Food Administration officials regard that the prices of \$1.45@1.75 for cash corn at the west were really too high, and reflected a scarcity of cars, and slow movement of good corn at the usual early date, rather than a deficient supply in the country. For that matter, it is conceded that the oats crop is a record and sufficient for all requirements, and yet prices have ruled high, due to inadequate car facilities. These two grains naturally exert material sympathetic effect on other feed-stuffs.

BEEF—The market continues quiet with prices firmly held. Mess, \$31@32; packet, \$32@33; family, \$34@36; East India, \$52@54.

LARD—A stronger tone was in evidence, due to the peace reports and expectation of smaller hog receipts due to weather conditions. Quoted: City, \$25, nom.; Western, \$24.90@25; Middle West, \$24.90@25, nom.; refined Continental, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazilian kegs, \$28.25; compounds, \$22½@23½, nom.

PORK—The market was again quiet, but prices hold firm. The Western market was also firmer. Quoted: Mess, \$50@51; clear, \$50@56, and family, \$54@55.

SEE PAGE 81 FOR LATER MARKETS.

PROVISION MARKET PERPLEXES

But Prospects Are That There Will Not Be Much Change in the Situation.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from W. G. Press & Co.)

Chicago, Jan. 9.—The fact that the states of Illinois, Wisconsin, Michigan and parts of Missouri and Iowa were snowbound cut down the supply of hogs in Chicago, and the hog market is up 15@20c. from Saturday's top of \$15.55. Yesterday's hog market closed 15@20c. lower than Monday, when the top was \$16.85. The average price of hogs in Chicago yesterday was \$16.41, against \$16.50

on Monday, \$16.62 last Wednesday, \$10.65 a year ago Tuesday and \$6.82 two years ago. Today's hog market is about 5c. higher than yesterday's low time with a \$16.70 top. We expect a lower hog market for the balance of the week. Next week should bring a record run of hogs to Chicago, if the railroads are by that time back to normal. All Western markets show very liberal receipts, as there is nothing to hinder shipments.

Yesterday beef steers sold up to \$13.75 per hundred, 75c. higher than Monday's market, and 25c. higher than last week, and the highest price since December 26. Yesterday lambs were 10@25c. higher than last week with a \$17.50 top, against \$17.25 on Monday.

The fresh meat trade is dull, owing to the difficulty in distributing product. Loins are selling around 25c. This is quite an advance over Christmas week, when they sold down to 21c. Poultry has advanced 4@5c. a pound, and this has helped to advance fresh pork. Chickens and geese sold Christmas week at 25c. a pound wholesale and are now selling at 30c. a pound wholesale. Meatless days favor poultry and higher-priced poultry favors fresh pork.

The future provision market for pork, lard and ribs is in rather a perplexing position. One packer puts it that cuts customers want they cannot get, and cuts they do not want they can get, and when they do get product they cannot ship it.

Peace rumors have also affected the provision market, especially lard. We think any peace prospect for the present has been eliminated by the recent speeches of Lloyd George and President Wilson, and with a continuation of the war the meat situation will continue in the same condition it has been for some time. There will be a demand for product fully equal to the supply

of raw material, and the capacity of the carrying power of transportation and prices will probably not make much change.

If anything, we expect the market to work lower during the period of heavy receipts that will continue during the balance of the winter packing season. We expect hogs to break to the minimum price of \$15.50 favored by the Government, and possibly some of the lower grades of hogs might work even lower. Therefore, we are not likely to see the provision market sell higher with hogs more than \$1 per hundred lower than at the present time.

According to a statement by F. D. Boys, director of meat supplies, Great Britain requires 40,000 tons of meat weekly. This will give some idea of foreign requirements for meats, when one customer alone requires that much meat.

EXPORTS OF PROVISIONS

Exports of hog products for the week ending Jan. 5, 1918, with comparisons:

To—	PORK, BBLs.	
	Week Jan. 5, 1918.	Week From Nov. 1, 1917, to Jan. 5, 1918.
United Kingdom.....	83
Continent.....
So. & Cen. Am.....	94
West Indies.....	1,153
Br. No. Am. Col.....	19
Other countries.....	35
Total.....	1,301

To—	MEATS, LBS.	
	Week Jan. 5, 1918.	Week From Nov. 1, 1917, to Jan. 5, 1918.
United Kingdom.....	1,191,000	1,558,000
Continent.....	1,757,000	1,608,000
So. & Cen. Am.....	55,000	428,000
West Indies.....	169,000	1,533,000
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	11,000
Other countries.....	42,000	107,000
Total.....	2,948,000	3,432,000

To—	LARD, LBS.	
	Week Jan. 5, 1918.	Week From Nov. 1, 1917, to Jan. 5, 1918.
United Kingdom.....	63,000	580,000
Continent.....	.....	942,000
So. & Cen. Am.....	.....	388,000
West Indies.....	.....	733,000
Br. No. Am. Col.....	.....	33,000
Other countries.....	.....	38,000
Total.....	63,000	2,642,000

RECAPITULATION OF THE WEEK'S EXPORTS.			
From—	Pork, bbls.	Meats, lbs.	Lard, lbs.
New York.....	2,948,000	.....	63,000
Total week.....	.....	2,948,000	63,000
Previous week.....	1,604	8,616,000	402,000
Two weeks ago.....	.....	24,750,000	1,447,000
Cor. week last yr.....	1,301	3,432,000	2,642,000

COMPARATIVE SUMMARY OF EXPORTS.			
From Nov. 1, '17, Same time to Jan. 5, '18.			
	Last year		Decrease.
Pork, lbs.....	844,000	2,702,000	1,948,000
Meats, lbs.....	100,628,000	171,228,000	70,598,000
Lard, lbs.....	35,936,000	87,706,000	51,860,000

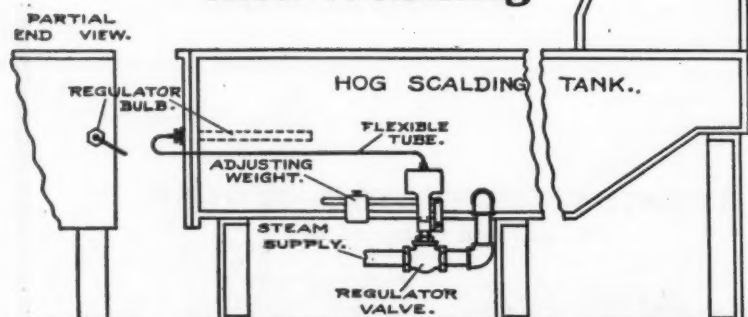
EXPORTS SHOWN BY STEAMERS.

Exports of commodities from New York to European ports for the week ending Thursday, January 3, 1918, as shown by A. L. Russell's report are as follows:

Steamer and Destination.	Oil.		Cottonseed		Bacon		Tallow.		Beef.		Pork.		Lard.	
	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.	Pork.	Lard.	Cake.	Oil.	Butter.	Hams.	Tallow.	Beef.
Various, various.....
Total.....

*Details withheld by steamship companies.

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TALLOW, STEARINE, GREASE and SOAP

WEEKLY REVIEW

TALLOW.—A moderate business in the tallow market has been reported since the turn of the year. Although city special tallow sold at 17½c. loose, against previous business at 17¼c., there was no intention of calling the market weaker. It was realized that the basis of 17¼c. was established on dealings for a special grade, and that the market never really changed from the 17½c. level, at which it rests just now.

Moderate offerings of South American tallow are reported at about the basis of the domestic article, to a shade higher, according to the grade. The arrivals are fair and the quality good, so that dealers show no hesitancy about paying a small premium for the South American stuff. There was no sale at London this week, and private advices report the Australian market as steady to a shade easier.

Political reports have not had any special influence in the tallow market. In some quarters the recent address of President Wilson was looked upon as a step toward peace, as were other declarations of war aims, but there was, naturally, a big difference of opinion as to the whole political situation, which difference of views may have accounted for the lack of effect the advices exerted on the various markets.

Prime city tallow is quoted at 17c., and city specials at 17½c., loose, nominal.

OLEO STEARINE.—The market is quoted at 18@18½c. If a large block were offered for sale it is not likely that better than 18c. could be obtained. At present, however, offerings are not being pressed.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

SOYA BEAN OIL.—Prices were firmer, due to the light supplies. Coast offerings are light, due to tank car scarcity, and prices there are stronger. Spot is quoted at 18@18½c. for crude in bbls.

CORN OIL.—Values are strong but demand is quiet. Refiners are said to be offering supplies at a big advance in price. The market for crude is now quoted at \$18.65@18.75 in bbls.

COCOANUT OIL.—Demand is quiet but prices are firm. Foreign prices were advanced with a large trade reported in Japanese oils. Ceylon, 17½@17¾c. in bbls.; Cochin, 18¼@19c. in bbls.

PALM OIL.—The market continues strong, due to light supplies and small offerings. Prime, red, spot, 28c., nom.; Lagos, spot, 31@32c., nom.; to arrive, —; palm kernel, 17½@18c., nom., in bbls. Wigor, 28@29c.

OLEO OIL.—A quiet trade is reported, but prices are very steady. Extras are quoted at 23@23½c., according to quality.

PEANUT OIL.—The market continues firm, but the demand is reported rather dull. A fair

trade in foreign oil is reported. Prices quoted, crude, tanks, at \$1.36@1.37.

NEATSFOOT OIL.—The market is very quiet, but prices are firm and unchanged. Prices are quoted, 20 cold test, \$2.60; 30, \$2.40 @2.45, and prime, \$1.65@1.70.

GREASE.—Little change in the situation is reported. Prices are firm with a small trade going on. Quoted: Yellow, 16@16½c., nom.; bone, 16½@17c., nom.; house, 16@16¼c., nom.

FOREIGN COMMERCIAL EXCHANGE.

New York, January 10, 1918.—Foreign commercial exchange rates, as far as quoted, are:

London—	
Bankers, 60 days	4.72
Cable transfers	4.76½
Demand sterling	4.7530
Commercial bills, sight	4.75
Commercial, 60 days	4.71½
Commercial, 90 days	4.69½
Paris—	
Commercial, 90 days	No quotations.
Commercial, 60 days	5.79½
Commercial, sight	5.73½
Bankers' cables	5.71
Bankers' checks	5.73
Berlin—	
Commercial, sight	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Antwerp—	
Commercial, 60 days	No quotations.
Bankers' sight	No quotations.
Bankers' cables	No quotations.
Amsterdam—	
Commercial, sight	42½
Commercial, 60 days	42½
Bankers' sight	42½
Copenhagen—	
Bankers' checks	30
Bankers' cables	30½

ARGENTINE BEEF EXPORTS.

Cable reports of Argentine exports of beef for the week up to January 11, 1918, show that exports from that country were as follows: To England, 50,840 quarters; to the Continent, 63,337 quarters; to the United States, nothing. The previous week's exports were as follows: To England, 42,754 quarters; to the Continent, 61,640 quarters; to the United States, nothing.

OCEAN FREIGHTS.

[Subject to change. Quotations given are shillings per ton and cents per 100 lbs.]

	Liver- pool.	Glas- gow.	Rotter- dam.	Copen- hagen.
Beef, tierces	\$7.00	\$4.00	375c.	425c.
Pork, barrels	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Bacon	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Canned meats	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Lard, tierces	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Tallow	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Cottonseed oil	7.00	4.00	375c.	425c.
Oil cake	7.00	4.00	375c.	250c.
Butter	7.00	4.00	375c.	500c.

No rates to Hamburg.

GREEN AND SWEET PICKLED MEATS.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from The Davidson Commission Co.)

Chicago January 9, 1918.—Quotations on green and sweet pickled meats, f. o. b. Chicago, loose, are as follows:

Regular Hams—Green, 8@10 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 23½@23c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 23½@23c. Sweet pickled, 8@10 lbs. ave., 25¼c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 25c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 24¾c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lbs. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 24¼c.

Skinny Hams—Green, 14@16 lb. ave., 24½c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 24½c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 24½c.; 20@22 lb. ave., 24½c.; 22@24 lb. ave., 24c. Sweet pickled, 14@16 lb. ave., 23½c.; 16@18 lb. ave., 23½c.; 18@20 lb. ave., 23½c.; 20@22 lb. ave., 23¼c.; 22@24 lb. ave., 23c.

Picnic Hams—Green, 4@6 lb. ave., 19½c.; 6@8 lb. ave., 19c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 18c. Sweet pickled, 4@6 lb. ave., 20¼c.; 6@8 lb. ave., 20c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 18½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 18¼c.

Clear Bellies—Green, 6@8 lb. ave., 30c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 29½c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 28½c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 28c. Sweet pickled, 6@8 lb. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lb. ave., 28¼c.; 10@12 lb. ave., 28c.; 12@14 lb. ave., 27¾c.; 14@16 lb. ave., 27½c.

PORK CUTS IN NEW YORK.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner from H. C. Zaun.)

New York, January 10, 1918.—Wholesale prices on green and sweet pickled pork cuts in New York City are reported as follows:

Pork loins, 29@31c.; green hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 28c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25½c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 25c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 25c.; green clear bellies, 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 30c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; green rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28c.; S. P. clear bellies, 6@8 lbs. ave., 28½c.; 8@10 lbs. ave., 30c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 29c.; S. P. rib bellies, 10@12 lbs. ave., 29c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 28½c.; S. P. hams, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27½c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26½c.; 18@20 lbs. ave., 28c.; city steam lard, 24½c.; city dressed hogs, 24½c.

Western prices on green cuts are as follows: Pork loins, 8@10 lbs. ave., 27c.; 10@12 lbs. ave., 26c.; 12@14 lbs. ave., 25c.; 14@16 lbs. ave., 24c.; skinned shoulders, 22c.; boneless butts, 26c.; Boston butts, 24c.; lean trimmings, 18½c.; regular trimmings, 17c.; spare ribs, 19c.; neck ribs, 8@9c.; kidneys, 10c.; tails, 16c.; livers, 9c.; snouts, 13@14c.; pig tongues, 20c.

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OCTOBER OLEOMARGARINE OUTPUT.

Official government reports of the output of oleomargarine for the month of October, as shown by revenue stamp sales, indicate that the production for that month was 519,691 pounds colored and 37,947,500 pounds uncolored, or a total of 38,467,191 pounds. This was ten million pounds greater than for the preceding month, and over eighteen million pounds greater than for the same month last year, or almost twice the production of September, 1916. The past thirteen months have seen the greatest production in the history of the industry. Official government figures, based on stamp sales, showing oleomargarine production in the United States for the past year, are as follows:

	Pounds.
October, 1916	20,259,454
November	24,459,254
December	23,122,828
January, 1917	18,817,971
February	21,122,727
March	21,659,014
April	25,145,605
May	23,119,246
June	17,892,594
July	16,797,129
August	20,932,344
September	28,852,903
October	38,467,191

EXPORTS OF HOG PRODUCTS.

Exports of hog products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 10, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

HOGS.—Argentina, 1 hd.

BACON.—British West Indies, 300 lbs.; Chile, 3,159 lbs.; Colombia, 322 lbs.; Cuba, 70,309 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 400 lbs.; England, 4,363,470 lbs.; France, 4,646,503 lbs.; Hayti, 209 lbs.; Italy, 20 lbs.; Jamaica, 300 lbs.; Mexico, 4,500 lbs.; Netherlands, 2,676,777 lbs.; Panama, 8,965 lbs.; Peru, 360 lbs.; Venezuela, 16 lbs. Total, 11,782,445 lbs.

CURED HAMS AND SHOULDERS.—Barbados, 4,265 lbs.; Brazil, 400 lbs.; British Guiana, 19,700 lbs.; British West Indies, 2,570 lbs.; Chile, 4,652 lbs.; Colombia, 1,157 lbs.; Costa Rica, 1,800 lbs.; Cuba, 73,800 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 4,264 lbs.; England, 8,930,997 lbs.; French West Indies, 8,710 lbs.; Hayti, 8,970 lbs.; Italy, 14 lbs.; Jamaica, 16,389 lbs.; Mexico, 7,357 lbs.; Peru, 600 lbs.; Spain, 550 lbs.; Venezuela, 4,430 lbs. Total, 9,090,825 lbs.

LARD.—Bermuda, 750 lbs.; Chile, 53,389 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 2,200 lbs.; England, 372,869 lbs.; Hayti, 13,310 lbs.; Iceland,

48,797 lbs.; Mexico, 6,840 lbs.; Netherlands, 3,390,484 lbs.; Panama, 4,500 lbs.; Venezuela, 420 lbs. Total, 3,893,559 lbs.

LARD COMPOUNDS.—Cuba, 17,524 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 33,179 lbs.; Hayti, 21,930 lbs.; Netherlands, 489,883 lbs. Total, 562,516 lbs.

LARD OIL.—Uruguay, 100 gals.
FRESH PORK.—Cuba, 3,500 lbs.; England, 215,166 lbs.; France, 209,750 lbs.; Panama, 1,130 lbs. Total, 429,546 lbs.

PICKLED PORK.—Barbados, 28,000 lbs.; Bermuda, 400 lbs.; British West Indies, 9,042 lbs.; Cuba, 28,900 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 900 lbs.; England, 232,999 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,500 lbs.; Hayti, 6,200 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,200 lbs.; Panama, 2,700 lbs.; San Domingo, 7,073 lbs.; Spain, 10,000 lbs. Total, 335,914 lbs.

CANNED PORK.—British West Indies, 14 lbs.; Cuba, 24 lbs.; England, 46,800 lbs.; Panama, 420 lbs.; Peru, 597 lbs.; Salvador, 152 lbs. Total, 48,007 lbs.

CANNED SAUSAGE.—British South Africa, 540 lbs.; British West Indies, 60 lbs.; France, 12,000 lbs.; Hayti, 450 lbs.; Panama, 300 lbs.; San Domingo, 48 lbs.; Spain, 1,300 lbs.; Venezuela, 130 lbs. Total, 14,828 lbs.

OTHER SAUSAGE.—British West Indies, 100 lbs.; Colombia, 225 lbs.; England, 3,640 lbs.; France, 35,750 lbs.; French West Indies, 50 lbs.; Hayti, 2,850 lbs.; Mexico, 135 lbs.; Newfoundland, 113 lbs.; San Domingo, 110 lbs.; Venezuela, 32 lbs. Total, 43,005 lbs.

EXPORTS OF BEEF PRODUCTS.

Exports of beef products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 10, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service as follows:

CATTLE.—Mexico, 4 hd.; Peru, 2 hd. Total, 6 hd.

PICKLED BEEF.—Bermuda, 29,600 lbs.; British Guiana, 20,300 lbs.; British West Indies, 1,300 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 3,400 lbs.; French West Indies, 4,000 lbs.; Hayti, 2,150 lbs.; Jamaica, 8,400 lbs.; Netherlands, 1,351,650 lbs.; Panama, 11,900 lbs.; San Domingo, 1,200 lbs. Total, 1,433,900 lbs.

OLEOMARGARINE.—Bermuda, 1,200 lbs.; Cuba, 600 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 850 lbs.;

Hayti, 300 lbs.; Jamaica, 200 lbs.; Spain, 2,730 lbs. Total, 5,880 lbs.

OTHER ANIMAL OILS (Value).—British West Indies, \$3.

TALLOW.—Cuba, 134,400 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 50 lbs.; Jamaica, 500 lbs.; Peru, 90,050 lbs. Total, 225,000 lbs.

CANNED BEEF (Value).—Barbados, \$40; Bermuda, \$8; Bolivia, \$126; British Guiana, \$101; British South Africa, \$235; British West Indies, \$177; Chile, \$377; Colombia, \$104; Cuba, \$50; Danish West Indies, \$88; Dutch West Indies, \$20; England, \$32,360; France, \$5,136; French West Indies, \$53; Hayti, \$108; Iceland, \$10; Italy, \$165,954; Jamaica, \$556; Mexico, \$110; Panama, \$120; Peru, \$490; Salvador, \$63; Spain, \$100; Venezuela, \$9. Total, \$206,485.

OTHER MEAT PRODUCTS (Value).—Barbados, \$2,890; British South Africa, \$106; British West Indies, \$8; Chile, \$98; Colombia, \$15; Cuba, \$1,158; Danish West Indies, \$42; England, \$77,880; French West Indies, \$933; Hayti, \$158; Iceland, \$4,979; Jamaica, \$39; Mexico, \$548; Panama, \$305; San Domingo, \$31; Venezuela, \$9. Total, \$89,194.

EXPORTS OF DAIRY PRODUCTS.

Exports of dairy products from the port of New York during the ten-day period ending December 10, 1917, are just now reported by the U. S. Customs Service in detail as follows:

BUTTER.—Barbados, 2,200 lbs.; Bermuda, 3,780 lbs.; Cuba, 3,346 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 1,868 lbs.; Hayti, 700 lbs.; Jamaica, 568 lbs.; Mexico, 1,000 lbs.; Panama, 8,840 lbs.; Peru, 960 lbs. Total, 23,262 lbs.

EGGS.—Bermuda, 2,100 doz.; England, 561,000 doz. Total, 563,100 doz.

CHEESE.—Barbados, 320 lbs.; Bermuda, 288 lbs.; Bolivia, 98 lbs.; British Guiana, 966 lbs.; British West Indies, 225 lbs.; Chile, 223 lbs.; Colombia, 256 lbs.; Costa Rica, 77 lbs.; Cuba, 4,760 lbs.; Danish West Indies, 597 lbs.; Ecuador, 100 lbs.; England, 211,172 lbs.; French West Indies, 1,230 lbs.; Hayti, 1,461 lbs.; Iceland, 1,875 lbs.; Jamaica, 5,331 lbs.; Panama, 4,285 lbs.; Peru, 394 lbs.; San Domingo, 2,302 lbs.; Spain, 21,111 lbs.; Venezuela, 507 lbs. Total, 257,578 lbs.

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COTTONSEED OIL

WEEKLY REVIEW

THE NATIONAL PROVISIONER is official organ of the Interstate Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Texas Cottonseed Crushers' Association, South Carolina Cottonseed Crushers' Association, the Georgia Cottonseed Crushers' Association and the Mississippi Cottonseed Crushers' Association.

Market Firm—Not Much Business Doing in Crude Oil—Consuming Demand Quiet—Lard Market Firm—Cotton Ginning Report About as Expected—Peace Reports Without Much Influence.

Those who are in close touch with the cottonseed oil situation say that nothing of importance has developed recently. Most of the crude oil business passed close to the basis of 17.50c. per lb., and it is understood that mills are offering moderately at about this level. Unconfirmed reports were that there was some business in crude oil at better than 17.50c. per lb., but on the other hand it was definitely stated by some authorities that they had been approached by some mill interests in Texas, to the effect that if firm bids of 17.25c. per lb. were submitted business would probably be done.

As far as the New York contract market is concerned, there was no business. A few hundred barrels were traded in now and then. The volume of trade has dwindled to a minimum, and it is thought that the outstanding contracts are very small. The rules of the trade still provide for hedging operations in buying and selling of contracts whenever trade interests desire it, but there does not seem to be any one taking ad-

vantage of these. Naturally there is less incentive for hedging when the Government has indicated a price. The situation might undergo some decided change if political news should change radically, or markets competing with cotton oil, such as lard, should change radically.

The recent peace news did not have any especial influence in the various markets. It is generally believed that the high prices of cottonseed oil, lard, various other fats, greases and oils, discount to an important extent the war situation, and also to a certain extent the peace prospects. It is hard to understand, however, how these prices would discount any real peace move which might be followed by buying for European countries, which to date have not been able to buy their supplies. The export business in cottonseed oil for the past year or so has been of trifling volume, and for the past few months has been negligible.

It is noteworthy that contract prices in the New York market have again advanced, and there have been some new high levels made for the history of the trade. With the market at close to the basis of twenty cents a pound, it was assumed that hedge selling against crude oil would be possible. However, there are authorities in the trade who

say that more than 250 points are needed for hedging, because of the increased cost of barrels, increased shipping charges, more risk in shipping and high prices of crude oil (which make the refining losses a more important factor), while the greater amount of money used in carrying on business and the higher cost of money are other of the influences that go to make up a big hedging differential. In ordinary times there could be hedging done at 100 to 125 points.

The supply of cottonseed oil this season is still being figured at moderately under three million barrels, possibly around 2,800,000 barrels, not counting the carry-over. The latest ginning report showed that to January 1 there were 10,450,000 bales of cotton ginned as against 11,039,000 last year, when the ginning to January 1 represented 97.1 per cent. of the crop. The ginning figures just issued would suggest that the Government's crop estimate of 10,949,000 bales is approximately correct—perhaps a little high. As has been frequently stated, however, the cottonseed oil market just now is not affected materially by supply and demand factors, but rather by surrounding conditions in the various markets, and the Government's attitude.

Consumers show no special anxiety for

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supplies. It is still admitted that the amount of cotton oil held by general consuming interests is of light amount. The general impression is that users of cotton oil realize that the Government indicated a good high price for oil, and there is no expectation of a higher price being indicated, even though there is no likelihood of a lower price. Under the circumstances it is not surprising that these consumers are willing to allow the South to carry its oil until the necessity arises for buying, the supposition being that when this necessity arises the oil can be had on a basis of about 17.50c. per lb.

Closing prices Saturday, January 5, 1918: Spot, \$19.80; January, \$19.80@20; February, \$19.80; March, \$19.85; April, \$19.80; May, \$19.85. Total sales, none bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Monday, January 7, 1918: Spot, \$19.90; January, \$19.92@20; February, \$19.95; March, \$19.97@20; April, \$19.95; May, \$19.98. Sales were: February, 100, \$20; March, 100, \$20. Total sales, 200 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Tuesday, January 8, 1918: Spot, \$19.80; January, \$19.85@20; February, \$19.90; March, \$19.95@19.97; May, \$19.95@20. Sales were: March, 500, \$19.90@19.96. Total sales, 500 bbls. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Wednesday, January 9, 1918: January, \$19.85@20; February, \$19.90; March, \$19.95; April, \$19.95; May, \$19.98. Total sales, —. Prime crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

Closing prices Thursday, January 10, 1918: Spot, \$19.60; January, \$19.65@20; February, \$19.75; March, \$19.95; April, \$19.90; May, \$20. Total sales: January, 600, \$19.70@19.65; March, 600, \$19.95@19.95. Total sales, 1,200 bbls. Crude, S. E., \$17.50, nom.

SEE PAGE 31 FOR LATER MARKETS.

EFFICIENT OIL MILLING IMPORTANT.

Milling Results Are Vital Under the Conditions Imposed by Government Price Fixing.

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The Pickard-Law Company)

Atlanta, Ga., January 7, 1918.—Our yearly comparisons for press room work for the November and December period require little comment. It is an interesting fact, however, that we find the mill doing the best work getting \$2.05 more out of a ton of seed than the average work. About 75 of the mills represented in this comparison are not doing as well as the average, and their loss is considerably greater.

Now that the Government rules have practically done away with good trading, it looks as if the mills will be compelled to pay more attention to milling results. The difference between the average and the best work for this one month in our laboratory represents more than the profit being made per ton of seed by the average mill. We hope that this fact will induce the mills to make a close study of these figures and realize the importance of efficient milling.

The Georgia cotton seed for this period show an available yield of 42.9 gallons and 926 pounds of meal. This is not the average yield, but the possible yield if the mill is doing the very best work. Based on the average work, the oil yield for all the south-

eastern mills would be 42.4 gallons and the Georgia mills 41.4 gallons. This unusually low yield for Southeastern seed can be attributed to the fact that much of the cotton was in the field at the time of the first freeze.

Labor conditions have been such this season that the crop has been gathered with much difficulty, and there is still much cotton to be picked and ginned. The seed from this cotton is badly frost-bitten and therefore, shows an immature or undeveloped kernel. The result is that the percentage of kernels in the seed is nearly 3 per cent. lower than the average of the past five years. We find that the oil and ammonia content of the kernel is up to the standard, but the yield of course is directly reduced by the deficient percentage of kernels.

Our analyses show as follows:

Cottonseed meal:					
Dec.	Samples.	Moisture.	Oil.	Ammonia.	Standard.
		%	%	%	
1911.....	991	7.31	7.50	7.78	0.96
1912.....	1,121	7.85	7.91	7.50	1.05
1913.....	1,551	8.25	7.19	7.42	0.97
1914.....	1,772	8.59	6.89	7.41	0.93
1915.....	2,064	9.94	8.25	7.14	0.87
1916.....	1,872	8.38	6.15	6.69	0.92
1917.....	1,801	8.16	6.94	6.98	0.91
Peanut meal:					
Last month..	249	6.63	7.78	7.33	1.06
This month..	309	7.14	7.32	7.03	1.04

Hulls:			
Dec.	Uncut Seed.	Oil.	Standard.
	%	%	
1911.....	0.30	0.87	1.91
1912.....	0.24	0.80	2.20
1913.....	0.29	0.67	1.90
1914.....	0.27	0.64	1.80
1915.....	0.19	0.45	1.28
1916.....	0.28	0.59	1.68
1917.....	0.31	0.59	1.70

Seed:		
Dec.	Available Oil.	Available 7% Meal.
1911.....	42.3	983
1912.....	44.7	947
1913.....	45.7	947
1914.....	44.2	950
1915.....	43.7	977
1916.....	45.2	926
1917.....	43.9	924

Peanut milling is improving slowly. While the general average is about the same as last month, some mills are doing wonderfully better work. We find that considerable loss occurs in separation by leaving meats in the hulls. More attention should be paid to the separation. It is also very evident that if the hulls are not separated, or partly separated, good results cannot be obtained.

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SOUTHERN MARKETS

Columbia.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Columbia, S. C., Jan. 10, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil unchanged. Meal in good demand at \$48.50. Hulls, loose, \$20 per ton, f. o. b. mills. No products being pressed for sale.

Memphis.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

Memphis, Tenn., Jan. 10, 1918.—Crude cottonseed oil, \$1.31¼ per gal. Seven per cent. meal, \$46.50; 7½ per cent., \$49, as fixed by the Government. Prime hulls, \$21@22 loose, \$25@26 sacked.

New Orleans.

(Special Wire to The National Provisioner.)

New Orleans, La., Jan. 10, 1918.—Prime crude cottonseed oil unchanged; offerings numerous, especially nearby positions. Demand for refined fair. Cake, meal and hulls, the same as last week. Market dull.

COTTONSEED PRODUCTS DEALERS.

Cottonseed products dealers from six States organized the Interstate Cotton Seed Dealers' Association at Memphis on December 28, and adopted resolutions pledging their co-operation with the United States Food Administration "in an earnest desire to render public service to the country in this hour of need." The election of officers resulted in the selection of A. C. Westervelt, Memphis, president, and L. B. Lovitt, Memphis, secretary-treasurer. The executive committee named included R. D. Nathan, Kansas City; E. H. Young, Dallas; Julian L. Brode, Memphis; S. P. Davis, Little Rock; J. H. Taylor, Atlanta, and W. F. Shewey, Oklahoma.

The purpose of the organization, it was stated, was to assist in the enactment and enforcement of uniform laws and regulations, which in their operation shall deal justly with the rights of manufacturers and dealers in and consumers of cotton seed products.

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THE WEEK'S CLOSING MARKETS

FRIDAY'S GENERAL MARKETS.

Lard in New York.

New York, January 11, 1918.—Market easy; prime Western, \$24.80@24.90; Middle West, \$24.80@24.90; city steam, 24½@25c. nominal; refined Continent, \$27; South American, \$27.25; Brazil kegs, \$28.25; compound, 22½@23½c., all nominal.

Marseilles Oils.

Marseilles, January 11, 1918.—Copra fabrique, 225 fr.; copra edible, — fr.; peanut fabrique, 242 fr.; peanut edible, — fr.

Liverpool Produce Market.

Liverpool, January 11, 1918.—(By Cable.)—Beef, extra, Indian mess not quoted; pork, prime mess not quoted; shoulders, square, 147s. 6d. New York, 143s.; picnic, 125s. 6d.; hams, long, 159s.; American cut, 160s. 3d.; bacon, Cumberland cut, 171s.; long clear, 174s.; short back, 175s. 6d.; bellies, 174s. Lard, spot price, 134s. 6d.; American refined, 28-lb. box, 135s. Lard (Hamburg), nom. Tallow, prime city, not quoted, New York City specials not quoted. Cheese, Canadian finest white, new, 130s. 6d. Tallow, Austrian (at London), 72s. 6d.

FRIDAY'S CLOSINGS.

Provisions.

The market was lower on the bearish hog news and scattered liquidation due to less peace talk. A better outside demand checked the decline.

Tallow.

The market continues quiet with prices steady. Special loose is quoted at 17½c.

Oleo Stearine.

Trade was quiet but prices hold firm. Oleo is quoted at 18½c. asked.

Cottonseed Oil.

There is little feature to the market. Trade is quiet with prices firm. Crude markets remain strong.

Market closed dull. Sales, 100 bbls. Spot oil, \$19.70 bid. Crude, Southeast, \$17.50 nominal. Closing quotations on futures: January, \$19.75@20; February, \$19.90 bid; March, \$19.95 bid; April, \$19.90 bid; May, \$19.90 bid.

FRIDAY'S LIVESTOCK MARKETS.

Chicago, January 11.—Hogs steady to 5c. lower. Bulk of prices, \$16.10@16.40; light, \$15.50@16.35; mixed, \$15.80@16.50; rough heavy, \$15.75@15.95; Yorkers, \$16.05@16.20; pigs, \$12.40@15.25; cattle, slow and weak; beefs, \$8.10@13.65; cows and heifers, \$5.70@11.60; stocks and feeders, \$6.70@10.75; calves, \$8.75@16; sheep, weak to 15c. lower; lambs, \$14@17.50; Western, \$10.15@13.25; native, \$9.60@13; yearlings, \$13.25@15.

Louisville, January 11.—Hogs lower, at \$15.90@16.15.

Kansas City, January 11.—Hogs slow, at \$15.70@16.25.

Indianapolis, January 11.—Hogs lower, at \$16.40@16.50.

Detroit, January 11.—Hogs lower, at \$16.25@16.50.

Cudahy, January 11.—Hogs lower, at \$15.50@16.50.

St. Joseph, January 11.—Hogs lower, at \$15.50@16.20.

Sioux City, January 11.—Hogs weak, at \$15.50@16.15.

Buffalo, January 11.—Hogs lower; on sale 4,800, at \$17.15@17.35.
Omaha, January 11.—Hogs steady, at \$15.90@16.25.

PACKERS' PURCHASES

Purchases of livestock by packers at principal centers for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1918, are reported as follows:

Chicago.			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Armour & Co.	9,187	32,000	13,262
Swift & Co.	8,097	21,400	14,823
G. H. Hammond Co.	3,711	11,000	...
Morris & Co.	6,024	16,900	9,232
Wilson & Co.	6,513	17,700	8,567
Anglo-Amer. Provision Co.	1,301	9,800	...
Libby, McNeill & Libby	1,700	...	...
Independent Packing Co., 5,200 hogs; Brennan Packing Co., 3,900 hogs; Western Packing & Provision Co., 12,300 hogs; Miller & Hart, 4,200 hogs; Boyd, Lunham & Co., 6,900 hogs; Roberts & Oake, 4,600 hogs.			

Omaha.*			
	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Morris & Co.	3,753	6,765	4,094
Swift & Co.	6,051	10,301	15,135
Cudahy Packing Co.	4,452	12,797	12,330
Armour & Co.	5,803	12,469	12,731
J. W. Murphy	...	2,226	...
Lincoln Packing Co., 241 cattle; South Omaha Packing Co., 79 cattle.			

*Incomplete.

SLAUGHTER REPORTS

Special reports to The National Provisioner show the number of livestock slaughtered at the following centers for the week ending January 5, 1918:

CATTLE.	
Chicago	42,938
St. Louis	29,427
Denver	22,860
St. Joseph	2,751
Cudahy	11,011
Sioux City	495
South St. Paul	7,120
New York and Jersey City	8,798
Fort Worth	6,957
Philadelphia	6,751
	8,623
HOGS.	
Chicago	152,877
Omaha	48,704
St. Louis	45,367
Denver	6,821
St. Joseph	47,504
Cudahy	16,178
Sioux City	31,223
Ottumwa	11,531
Cedar Rapids	10,618
South St. Paul	24,638
New York and Jersey City	21,171
Fort Worth	10,910
Philadelphia	6,116
SHEEP.	
Chicago	55,197
Omaha	27,302
St. Louis	7,437
Denver	6,376
St. Joseph	9,060
Cudahy	182
Sioux City	6,454
South St. Paul	1,233
New York and Jersey City	9,762
Fort Worth	637
Philadelphia	4,704

CHEMICALS AND SOAP SUPPLIES.

(Special Report to The National Provisioner.)

New York, January 10, 1918.—Latest quotations on chemicals and soapmakers' supplies are as follows: 74@76 per cent. caustic soda, 6¼@7c. per lb.; 60 per cent. caustic soda, 6½c. per lb.; 98 per cent. powdered caustic soda, 8c. per lb.; 48 per cent. carbonate of soda, 3¾c. per lb.; 58 per cent. soda ash, 3@3½c. per lb.; talc, 1½@1¾c. per lb.; silex, \$15@20 per ton of 2,000 lbs.

Clarified palm oil in casks, 31c. per lb.; Lagos palm oil in casks, 32c. per lb.; yellow olive oil, \$3@3.15 per gal.; green olive oil, \$2.75 per gal.; Cochise coconut oil, 20@22c. per lb.; Ceylon coconut oil, 17½@17¾c. per lb.; cottonseed oil, \$1.60@1.65 per gal.; soya bean oil, 17¼@18c. per lb.; peanut oil, soapmakers' 5 per cent. acidity, \$1.70 per gal.

Prime city tallow, special, 17½c. per lb.; dynamite glycerine, 64@65c. per lb.; saponified glycerine, 48@50½c. per lb.; crude soap lye glycerine, 44c. per lb.; chemically pure glycerine, 67½c. per lb.; prime packers' grease, 16½@17c. per lb.

RECEIPTS AT CENTERS

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Chicago	4,000	17,400	5,000
Kansas City	500	1,717	500
Omaha	800	7,900	800
St. Louis	600	11,324	...
St. Joseph	200	2,000	200
Sioux City	400	4,000	...
St. Paul	150	5,000	50
Fort Worth	1,500	1,000	...
Denver	293	201	...
Louisville	150	1,000	50
Cudahy	...	295	...
Wichita	...	2,000	...
Portland, Ore.	73	893	1,877
Indianapolis	250	6,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	500
Cincinnati	300	2,500	...
Buffalo	200	2,000	1,000
Cleveland	100	3,000	1,200
New York	603	1,400	456

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

Chicago	14,000	3,000	10,000
Kansas City	15,000	8,000	10,000
Omaha	1,300	10,000	1,300
St. Louis	6,000	15,000	1,600
St. Joseph	5,000	7,000	3,500
Sioux City	4,300	11,000	1,000
St. Paul	3,600	15,000	5,000
Oklahoma City	2,300	2,000	850
Fort Worth	8,500	6,000	200
Denver	2,779	1,258	2,865
Louisville	1,306	4,729	41
Detroit	...	1,250	...
Wichita	2,000	553	...
Indianapolis	1,050	10,000	1,000
Pittsburgh	1,500	7,500	1,000
Cincinnati	...	6,232	...
Buffalo	2,800	12,000	5,000
Cleveland	1,000	8,000	3,000
New York	2,550	5,900	4,220

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

Chicago	20,000	26,956	15,000
Kansas City	11,000	14,380	2,000
Omaha	7,000	15,069	18,500
St. Louis	7,800	14,408	100
St. Joseph	5,000	8,000	2,200
Sioux City	2,200	10,000	1,800
St. Paul	3,300	10,000	200
Portland, Ore.	283	534	60
Milwaukee	...	8,795	...
Denver	2,700	1,600	3,000
Louisville	200	5,000	50
Detroit	...	2,170	...
Cudahy	1,000	1,000	...
Indianapolis	1,200	10,000	...
Pittsburgh	...	3,000	300
Cincinnati	900	1,958	...
Buffalo	375	6,500	1,200
Cleveland	100	2,000	200
New York	905	1,648	1,528

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

Chicago	10,000	20,000	5,000
Kansas City	17,000	15,000	8,000
Omaha	...	13,000	...
St. Louis	4,700	18,000	2,900
St. Joseph	...	13,000	...
Sioux City	...	11,000	...
Milwaukee	...	233	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	4,000	...
Cudahy	...	2,000	...
Wichita	...	4,892	...
Indianapolis	...	16,000	...
Cincinnati	...	4,542	...
Buffalo	600	2,200	600
Cleveland	125	4,000	...
New York	1,700	4,625	1,230

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.

Chicago	30,000	64,000	16,000
Kansas City	6,000	13,000	20,000
Omaha	6,700	12,000	1,600
St. Louis	3,000	10,000	500
St. Joseph	2,000	5,000	600
Sioux City	3,000	11,000	15,000
St. Paul	...	11,000	...
Milwaukee	...	3,727	...
Louisville	...	2,000	...
Detroit	...	3,100	...
Cudahy	...	4,000	...
Wichita	...	4,940	...
Indianapolis	...	15,000	...
Cincinnati	700	5,072	...
Buffalo	50	1,500	1,400
Cleveland	...	5,000	...
New York	804	1,810	1,128

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

Chicago	15,000	50,000	17,000
Kansas City	23,000	7,000	3,000
Omaha	2,000	7,000	2,500
St. Louis	3,000	10,500	1,500
St. Joseph	1,000	5,500	1,000
Sioux City	1,500	5,000	...
St. Paul	2,300	10,000	1,200
Indianapolis	1,500	15,000	200
Denver	900	1,200	1,700

Watch Page 48 for
Business Chances

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS

(SHOE AND LEATHER REPORTER)

Chicago.

PACKER HIDES.—Business of moderate size was put through in packer hides but at concessions from rates ruling at the close of last year. One killer seems to be of the opinion future prices will be sharply lower as he is doing practically all of the trading. The remaining slaughterers steadfastly refuse to accept the low rates established and they believe all hides of fall slaughter will move before spring at good figures. Buyers are refraining from buying unless the low prices will be met. Available stocks of heavy hides are moderate and nothing of this character is pressing on the market. Light hides, however, are in rather large supply and sellers would welcome business tending to clear away these weights. Native steers sold at 34c. taking in 8,000 November and December kill. This registers a decline of a cent from record rates of 35c., the market until now. Killers have rather ample unsold stocks of native steers but are not pressing anything on the market. Extreme light native steers sold at 25c. for 2,000 November hides. Available stocks of the under 50 lbs. hides are ample and the market is considered down to about 24c. for late salting. Texas steers sold at 23c. for 7,000 October, November and December light hides and 5,000 extreme weights of similar salting brought 18c. Heavy hides are quoted at 29c. nominal for business with some sellers still talking up to 30c. Last sales were at 30½c. Not all sellers consider the light hide market at 23c. Butt branded steers sold at 28c. for 5,000 November-December stock. These hides went along with the 34c. natives and probably will be worked into harness leather. Buyers want to buy the December-January stock for less money. Colorado steers opened with a sale of 15,000 November-December stock at 27c., followed later by one killer moving January production estimated at not over 5,000 hides at 25c. Not all sellers consider Colorados of current kill that low and ask more money. Branded cows sold at the former low rate of 18c., taking in 7,000 December-January slaughter. Reports were current that some early February hides moved at 18c. but this could not be confirmed. Heavy native cows were quiet and are quoted nominal at 32@32½c. for business. Stocks are moderate. Light native cows did not sell. Northern hides are held for 25c. and southern light average is available at 24c. Buyers think the market about a cent under these figures. Stocks are fairly large. Native bulls are quiet and quoted altogether in a nominal way at 20@22c. Stocks are of moderate size and no demand is evident.

Branded bulls remain quiet and nominal at 17½@18c. as to seller, salting and sections. Stocks are not large.

The Chicago market is more active, with lower prices ruling.

Later.—24,000 November-December light cows sold at 23c.; 18,000 December-January branded cows brought 18c.; 3,000 December extreme natives sold at 24c.; 4,000 Fort Worth branded bulls brought 19c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Quietness was the prevailing feature of the country hide market in the hide weights, but a fair amount of strength was manifested in skins of most all descriptions with the favor settling on the fresh stuff suitable for colored leathers. Hide dealers were not expecting renewed activities in hides until after the middle of the month and naturally were not endeavoring to do any business. Heavy steers were not reported sold locally. Nominal market is considered at 23@25c. with most lots held at the outside figure or better. Heavy cows quoted slow and nominal at 21c. asked locally and bids ranging down to 17½@18c. Well posted operators believe nominal market for business is about 19½@20c. Buffs are quiet and waiting with 21c. the usual asking figure by local sellers who intimate they have little hope of obtaining it. Stocks are small, most dealers being sold a bit ahead. Big buyers are bidding 17½@18c. for current receipt lots to come along. Stocks of fall quality in the originating sections is steady at 17½@18c. bid delivered basis for all weights of seasonable hides as to lot and sections. Extremes are quiet locally. A car of stock of good quality east of here sold at 21½c. Outside lots are offered from the West as low as 18½c. to come along late in January and bids are at 17½@18c. Local sellers have ideas ranging up to 23½c. for the fall descriptions with the nominal market considered around 19@20c. Stocks are not large but receipts run largely to this weight range. Branded hides are lifeless. In view of the packer branded cows selling down to 18c., country cows are not considered worth better than a 16c. basis. Country packer branded hides are quoted at 18@24c. as to descriptions and assortments. Bulls rule quiet and waiting. Country stuff quoted at 17c. nominal. Country packer bulls quoted at 21@22c. nominal.

Later.—Countries weak in sympathy. Buffs and extremes nominal at 19c. Bids of 17½@18c.

CALFSKINS were moderately active. First salted local city calfskins sold at 35c. and this figure was bid for more with 36c. firmly asked as forward deliveries could only

be offered. Collectors do not think they will experience any difficulty in obtaining this rate. Outside city calfskins sold freely at 32@34c. for choice descriptions. Country run last sold at 30@31c. but no business was effected this week. Minneapolis reported two cars going at 28c., which partly explains the quietness in the Chicago market. Deacons sold at \$2.80 for city stock and light calf brought \$3. Country lots quoted at \$2@2.10 and light calf at \$2.20@2.30. Inside prices considered market for business. Kipskins sold at 29c. for a lot of St. Louis city stuff with calfskins at 36c. Local city kipskins are held up to 32c. as collectors figure the veal stuff coming now will be highly suitable for the heavy upper leathers for fall fine shoes. Country kipskins are waiting and nominal with last sales here at 25c. Minneapolis sold some at 23c. this week. Packer kipskins last brought 25c. for old take-off. This is bid for more and killers are inclined to talk 27½c. and better.

Later.—Calfskins firm. Car of cities brought 35½c. Moderate inquiry for kipskins, but no business.

HORSE HIDES are steady in tone. Holders are trying for \$7.50 on next country lots, but tanners decline to better the last sale rate of \$7.25, and their ideas are usually at \$7. Leather trade, however, is said to be good and sellers have every confidence in their ideas. City hides quoted at \$7.50@8 nominal; ponies and glues quoted at \$3.50@4 nominal and colt skins at \$1@1.75.

HOGSKINS are quiet and steady at \$1@1.15 nominal for the average country run of skins with the rejected pigs and glues out at half rates. No. 1 pigskin strips quoted at 8½@9½c.; No. 2s quoted at 7½@8½c., and No. 3 strips at 5@6½c. as to measurements.

SHEEP PELTS.—Business in sheepskins of packer slaughter was dull in the early days of the week as buyers were waiting for the results of the Boston wool auction in Australian kinds. Offerings took in 4,736 bales which moved in a range of \$1.50@2.2, generally considered by well informed operators to be about 15 per cent. better than formerly. Late in the week packer lambskins of river slaughter sold at \$4.55 which was 2½c. better than prior rates. Sheepskins recently sold as low as \$4.25 and are now held for \$4.50. Dry western pelts are quoted steady at 47@50c. nominal as to descriptions. Angora goatskins quoted quiet at \$1.75@2.25 and common goatskins at \$1@1.20 nominal. Pickled sheepskins are doing a trifle better owing to improved leather conditions. Sales up to \$14 per doz. were made for the average varieties.

Later.—Bids of \$4.45 refused for packer sheep and lambskins; asking \$4.65 flat.

New York.

PACKER HIDES.—Aside from rumored sale of 2,000 native cows made by one uptown packer at reported price of 22½c., and a recent sale of about 6,000 native bulls at 19½c. and another sale of 2,000 native bulls by a Jersey City packer at 20c., the market is practically unchanged. Native steers are nominally quoted at 34c. last paid; spready native steers at 34½c.; butt brands at 28c.; Colorado steers at 27@27¼c. Small packer hides slow and waiting. Some inquiries are noted for nearby small packer cows and sales are expected to go through soon. Native steers are nominally quoted at 26@31c.; cows at 21@22c. and bulls at 18@20c.

COUNTRY HIDES.—Outside of sales noted of a few lots of extremes selling at 19½@20c. this week, no further trading of account has been reported. The market continues generally quiet and featureless. The

(Continued on page 41.)

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LIVE STOCK MARKETS

CHICAGO

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner from The National Live Stock Commission Co.)

Union Stock Yard, Chicago, Jan. 9.

The recent blizzard—the worst that Chicago has had in many years—tied up traffic to such an extent that receipts of all classes of live stock have been cut to very meagre proportions, and furthermore, the run drags in all day long and many consignments are arriving 24 to 36 hours late. Monday's extremely light run of 8,501 cattle was cleaned up at 10@15c. advance. In fact, many cattle looked a quarter higher. On Tuesday we had 17,823 on sale, and the market ruled about steady with Monday's advance, while on Wednesday, with another light run of 10,000, a further upturn of 10@15c. was recorded, and in a general way the market is anywhere from 25@40c., and in some cases 50c. higher than a week ago, extreme top being \$14 for finished beefs weighing 1,498 lbs., while choice yearling steers sold up to \$13.50. Many cattle feeders have been endeavoring to ship their cattle for two or three weeks, but have been unable to do so because they could not get cars, and while this is extremely unfortunate, yet a redeeming feature is the fact that the market has advanced and is now considerably higher than it was before the holidays.

Record-making and record-breaking prices will be paid for butcher-stuff during the next three or four months. Opening \$1.50@2.50 per cwt. higher than a year ago, the January market bids fair to establish some new high records, for the trade shows a further upturn of anywhere from 25@50c. per cwt. this week because of the light receipts. Canner cows are selling at 6c. for the common grades up to \$6.65 for the good ones, and cows in only cutter flesh are selling from \$6.75@7.25, with medium beef cows up to \$7.85 and good dressed beef cows up to \$8.75, with choice kinds as high as \$9.75, and all the way up the line to 11c. for heavy kosher cows and heifers, with choice butcher bulls as high as \$11.25; heavy bolognas up to 9c. and medium-weights up to \$8.25. Of course, the market will be influenced from time to time by the condition of the fat steer trade and during the next 30 to 40 days we look for plenty of medium and short-fed steers and occasional setbacks to the market, but we expect that any declines in the market will be short-lived and quickly recovered.

Snowbound roads have cut the receipts of hogs to very meager proportions at all points. Monday's upturn of 25@35c. was in the nature of a soda-water-bulge, and the advance has all been ceded back to the buyers. Late deliveries retard action and the "big fellows" spend most of their time on the fence, being confident that as soon as the weather moderates and the railroads loosen up that the supply of hogs will be heavy enough to enable them to put up their droves at considerably less than they have been costing recently. And while, as repeatedly stated, hogs will sell awfully high all winter, yet it will not be reasonable to expect them to sell as high when the movement gets heavy as they have been selling. Indications point to plenty of hogs during the next 30 to 60 days, consequently can see nothing to be gained by holding hogs that are ready to come. Wednesday's quotations were as follows: Prime butchers and choice light shipping grades, \$16.40@16.60, top \$16.70; mixed packing and light mixed grades, \$16.20@16.40; underweight light mixed, \$16@16.20, with healthy pigs, \$14@15.

Light supplies in the sheep-house during the past few days, caused by railroad blockades throughout local sections, have resulted in advancing prices on all varieties, the feeding grades fully keeping pace with stock that was fit for slaughter. Good to choice lambs command \$17.50@17.90; medium-fleshed and heavyweights, \$16.75@17.25; culls, \$14@

15.50; good to prime light yearlings, \$15@15.50; medium-fleshed and heavy yearlings, \$14.25@14.75; fat wethers, \$13@13.25; good to choice ewes, \$12.25@12.65; poor to medium, \$11@11.75; culls, \$6.50@8.50; feeding lambs, \$16.25@16.75, and breeding ewes, \$13@15. With a return to better weather conditions railroading will resume normal regularity and temporarily increased supplies may be expected, which will result in a lower market for the time being. However, we are no doubt drawing nigh to the time when a permanent upward trend may be expected, and it seems reasonable to expect that values will soon advance to a much higher level.

ST. LOUIS

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

National Stock Yards, Ill., Jan. 9.

Cattle receipts for the week ending today are right at 30,000, of which something over 2,000 were sold on the Southern side. The market has been an uneven affair, but averages a little better than steady for the period. The supply carries a few good cattle, but for the most part it is made up of the medium to fair grades. Short-fed cattle take first place in the steer supply. The best of these are selling up to a \$13 top, which was made on Tuesday. A few other good cattle sold from \$12@12.90; the fair to good steers for the most part range from \$11.25@12; medium grades, \$10@11, and common kinds, \$8@10. We are receiving quite a few soft corn cattle, and those that are carrying weight and any finish are selling about even with the long finished cattle. Our supply of butcher cattle has been fairly large. There have been no real good kinds to speak of in the offerings. The tone of the market is about the same as in heavy steers, but in the last few days there is a notable lack of activity in the trading. The bulk of the plain and common yearlings range from \$7@7.50, while a spread of \$8.75@9.50 catches the majority of the better classes. A few odd sales are quoted from \$10@11.35, but these were more on the special order. The cow trade shows little change. The bulk of the best weighty beef cows are quoted from \$9@10, with good killing cows at \$8@9; medium kinds, \$7@8. There is quite a demand for canners and cutters and this class is selling in a range of \$6@6.75.

The hog supply continues liberal. We received 74,000 head for the week ending today, and, as for several weeks past, the quality continues to improve. We are receiving more heavy well-finished hogs than for a year past. Inability to ship to Eastern markets has had some effect on prices, and they are about a dime lower than a week ago. Regardless of the restrictions in Eastern shipping there is a good demand for all classes and clearances are fairly prompt. Today's quotations are: Mixed and butchers, \$16.50@16.75; good heavy, \$16.60@16.80; rough, \$15.50@15.75; lights, \$16.40@16.55; pigs, \$14.25@15.25; bulk, \$16.40@16.70.

The sheep house reports 7,700 for the week. The market remains on an active steady basis, there being little or no change in the quotations over a week ago on all grades of mutton stock. Lambs show a stronger tone and find prompt sale, particularly those with any sort of finish. Several bands of lambs brought 17c. this week, and there is no question but that more money, perhaps \$17.25@17.35, would be paid for strictly choice, or prime lambs. The general quotation in this department is \$14@17.25.

KANSAS CITY

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner)

Kansas City Stock Yards, Jan. 8.

Cattle receipts to-day were 11,000 head, market generally steady with exceptions both ways. Hogs, 13,000, opened strong and active, closed

nickel-to-dime lower. Sheep and lambs to-day, 2,000, steady. No real choice fed lambs here.

Market was active and steady on good medium weight steers, quite a few selling around \$12 and better, but trade on heavier classes was inclined to be slow, some 1,315 steers selling at \$12.85 the top. Butcher cattle are in good demand, market to-day on same is quoted active and steady and in a few cases stronger. Bulls are also in good demand selling up to \$10, choice heavy cows around \$10.25 and veal calves, \$13.50.

Hog market to-day opened early to shippers and speculators and they bought first offerings at steady prices and in a few cases paid five higher than yesterday. The top was \$16.75 to shippers and the packers' top was \$16.70. Market closed 5 to 10 lower than yesterday's average, bulk of sales, \$16.40 to \$16.65. Best lights sold for \$16.65.

There was nothing choice here to-day except one load of New Mexico ewe lambs, weighing 68 pounds, at \$17. Some fair western fed lambs brought \$16.55. Good wethers sell around \$12.75, choice ewes, \$12, and some yearlings sold yesterday at \$14.25.

OMAHA

(Special Letter to The National Provisioner.)

Omaha, Neb., Jan. 8.

Partly owing to bad weather, cattle receipts recently have been of comparatively moderate proportions, although the large percentage of the arrivals have been more or less corn fed beef. No great change has taken place in the market although there is an unmistakably lower trend to values all along the line, and if receipts had been heavier the decline in values would probably have been greater. Demand for beef is heavy, but it calls for quantity rather than quality, and the brunt of the decline has fallen on the good to choice beefs, the outlet for the fair to medium kinds being fairly broad right along. Poor to choice corn fed beefs are selling at a range of \$8@13, the bulk of the fair to good stuff at \$10.50@11.50. Trade in cows and heifers has also shown more or less of a decline, notwithstanding the broad outlet and poor to prime stock sells from \$5.50@11.50, the fair to good butcher and beef grades largely around \$7.25@8.75. Veal calves continue strong at \$9@13, and there is a good outlet and a strong market for bulls, stags, etc., at \$7@10.25.

Movement of hogs is gradually assuming midwinter proportions although receipts up to date have been disappointing in point of numbers. Quality of the offerings has never been better at this season of the year, and weights are running rather heavy, 243 pounds in December, as against 211 pounds one year ago. Prices have shaded off more or less all along the line, and although heavy and butcher hogs still command a premium and underweight loads are discriminated against, the spread in values is comparatively narrow. Today, with 16,500 hogs here the market was about a nickel lower. Tops brought \$16.50 as against \$16.75 last Tuesday, and the bulk of the trading was at \$16.20@16.35 as against \$16.50@16.65 a week ago.

There has been a fairly liberal midwinter run of sheep and lambs, 55,000 last week, and a gradual improvement in the demand for both lambs and aged stock, so that values have firmed up a little all along the line although the market is hardly quotably different from the early part of last week. There has also been improvement in the competition from the feeder buyers, making the outlet broader for all grades of stock. Fat lambs are quoted at \$15.75@16.75; yearlings, \$11.50@13.50; wethers, \$11@12.60, and ewes, \$10@11.75.

NEW YORK LIVE STOCK

WEEKLY RECEIPTS TO JANUARY 7, 1918.

	Cattle	Calves	Sheep	Hogs
New York	1,317	1,935	4,254	10,964
Jersey City	3,420	1,437	5,090	10,207
Central Union	2,411	388	408	....
Totals	6,957	3,760	9,752	21,171
Totals last week	9,870	6,136	25,501	23,067

ICE AND REFRIGERATION

NEW CORPORATIONS.

Newark, N. J.—The Olympia Candy Co., to manufacture ice cream, etc., has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$40,000.

Dallas, Tex.—S. T. Morgan, John Schuett, Henry Maus and others have incorporated the Dallas Brewery with a capital stock of \$150,000.

Dover, Del.—The Wholesale Creamery Corporation, to deal in creamery and farm products, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Bristol, Va.—The Bristol Ice Cream Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$100,000 with A. E. Fuller as president and J. W. Erwin, vice-president and secretary.

Parkersburg, W. Va.—B. M. Whaley of Parkersburg; A. E. Whaley of Athens, W. Va.; W. H. H. Jett of Marietta, Ohio, and others have incorporated the Pure Ice Co. with a capital stock of \$100,000.

Birmingham, Ala.—The Newsome Ice Cream & Candy Co. has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$2,000, with R. M. Ingram, Jr., as president and treasurer; T. S. Herren, vice-president, and D. Kavanaugh, secretary.

Kilmarnock, Va.—The Brussels-Hubbard Co. has been incorporated with J. E. Brussels of Irvington, Va., as president and F. M. Armsworthy of Kilmarnock, Va., as secretary, to conduct fisheries. Capital stock, \$100,000.

New York, N. Y.—Wm. H. Assenbeck & Co., Inc., to conduct a dairy products business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$75,000 by W. H. Assenbeck, J. H. Borger and H. F. Runje, 134 Reade street, New York, N. Y.

Utica, N. Y.—The Sauquoit Valley Dairy Co., Inc., to conduct a general milk and creamery business, has been incorporated with a capital stock of \$25,000 by A. Knauer, 355 Columbia street, Utica, N. Y.; R. A. Wood, New Hartford, N. Y., and G. Herrmann, 355 Columbia street, Utica, N. Y.

ICE NOTES.

Cannon City, Minn.—Fire destroyed the Dean Creamery, causing a damage of \$4,500.

Charleston, W. Va.—A cold storage plant will be built by the Robert Ingersoll Co. and others at a cost of \$200,000.

Waco, Tex.—The erection of a warehouse is contemplated by Peyton Randle and associates. A cold storage department will be installed.

Pauls Valley, Okla.—An ice plant, 20 x 125 feet, concrete construction, will be erected by the Washita Electric Power Co. A 20-ton plant will be installed.

Buffalo, N. Y.—The refrigerating plant of the Joseph Sahlen Packing Company, 318 Howard Street, containing 100,000 pounds of salt pork, was destroyed by fire and the packing plant was flooded.

CALENDARS FOR 1918.

Artistic and useful calendars for the new year 1918 have been received from Swift & Company, John Morrell & Company, the General Electric Company, the Picard-Law Company, chemical analysts, Atlanta, Ga.; the Rollins-Burdick-Hunter Company, insurance, Chicago. A very handsome holiday souvenir has also come from the Thomas J. Kurlde Company, packers, Baltimore, Md.

NEW TYPE REFRIGERATOR CAR.

The Baltimore & Ohio Railroad recently constructed in its own shops some refrigerator cars believed to embody new and economical features of design, according to the Railway Age. Contrary to the usual practice, insulation is applied without air space between the different layers. This gives better support to insulation material.

It has been found difficult to maintain a tight car with layers of insulation separated, and as the only real dead-air space is in the insulation material itself, this new construction prevents disarrangement and leakage, is less complicated, and the insulation being better supported, will not deteriorate as rapidly. A study of refrigerator-car design showed that contents will be better cooled if air in the car has direct and positive circulation.

To obtain this circulation, the bulkhead of the ice chamber is made solid, with ample openings at the top and bottom, and the load held above the floor on racks. Wire netting is provided to hold the ice, permitting free circulation of air around it. With ice held away from the sides and ends of the car, less heat is absorbed through the car walls. The bulkhead is insulated so that it will not transmit heat to the ice, but

instead will guide cold air to the bottom of the car for circulation. This insulation bulkhead also prevents condensation of moisture on its car side, preventing the spoiling of perishables that come in contact with it.

FACTS ABOUT AMMONIA SITUATION.

The Government, through its Food Administration, is urging operators of refrigerating and ice-making plants to put them in best possible mechanical condition and operate them with utmost possible skill, so as to conserve the use of ammonia. "We believe such plant operators will be glad to 'do their bit' to conserve the ammonia supply, when they know the facts," says the National Ammonia Company of St. Louis. The letter of the latter company to the trade does on to say:

"The facts are:

"1. The basis materials for manufacture of Anhydrous and Aqua Ammonia are same basis materials used for manufacture of explosives and war ammunition, also for sulphate of ammonia for agricultural fertilizer.

"2. The production of such materials in the United States is limited and must furnish the requirements for munitions, as well as for refrigerating and ice-making purposes, and if possible for agricultural fertilizer.



Leaking Ammonia Fumes are deadly as well as costly.

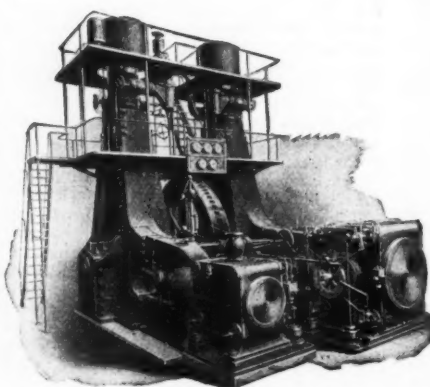
In such emergencies the

NATIONAL AMMONIA HELMET

enables the wearer to enter the fumes instantly and safely for repairing leaks or to rescue a fellow workman.

Write for Catalog and Prices.

American-LaFrance Fire Engine Co., Inc.
Branches in Principal Cities
Elmira, N. Y.



WHY not operate your Plant with the highest efficiency and economy.

Write us advising what you have been doing and what additions you have contemplated.

Our Engineering corps will advise you impartially the best type of plant for you to install and what you will need to reach the highest efficiency and lowest costs.

Get our New Fitting Catalog

Trick Company
WAYNESBORO, PA U.S.A.
ICE MACHINERY SUPPLY SINCE 1882

New York, N. Y.

Dallas, Texas

Pittsburgh, Pa.

Philadelphia, Pa.

St. Louis, Mo.

Baltimore, Md.

Atlanta, Ga.

Los Angeles, Cal.

PURITY IS ESSENTIAL IN AMMONIA

For Refrigerating and Ice Making. Because nothing will reduce the profits of your plant so surely as Ammonia laden with organic impurities.

BOWER BRAND ANHYDROUS AMMONIA

is made from pure Aqua Ammonia of our own production, thoroughly refined and purified. Send for Free Book and Calendar.

Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Co., 29th Street and Gray's Ferry Road
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

Specify BOWER BRAND AMMONIA, which can be obtained from the following:

ATLANTA.....M. & M. Warehouse Company.
BALTIMORE.....Wernig Moving, Hauling & Storage Co.
BOSTON.....G. W. Goerner
CLEVELAND.....John M. Upson
JACKSONVILLE.....St. Elmo W. Acosta

NEW YORK.....Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Co.
NORFOLK.....Henry Bower Chemical Mfg. Co., Agency
PITTSBURGH.....Penna Transfer Company
TOLEDO.....Moreton Truck & Storage Co.
WASHINGTON.....Littlefield, Alvord & Co.

"3. In view of the exceptional demand on a limited supply of materials, operators of refrigerating and ice-making plants should use ammonia sparingly. No man should hoard it by ordering more than actually needed when needed, nor waste it.

"This company is working with our government to conserve the ammonia supply and take the best care we can of our customers.

"To this end, by official request, in order to better insure a sufficient supply of anhydrous and aqua ammonia for the army and navy and to our old customers and friends, we have entered into an agreement with the Food Administration of our Government to properly conserve and distribute the available supply of anhydrous and aqua ammonia, which agreement is to endure for the term of the war.

"We have established the following prices and terms:

"All previous prices, terms, and conditions relating to anhydrous ammonia sales, including quantity allowances, discounts and commissions, are hereby withdrawn.

"Our present anhydrous ammonia prices covering the entire United States are indicated on the enclosed schedule.

"We assuming all freights on direct from our factory shipments, including return of empties.

"We can accept orders only for shipment or delivery within 60 days from date of such orders.

"Cylinders must be paid for together with their contents.

"Our prices for cylinders are: Large, or 150 lbs. capacity, \$25 each; Standard, or 100 lbs. capacity, \$20 each; small, or 50 lbs. capacity, \$15 each; Midget, or 25 lbs. capacity, \$10 each.

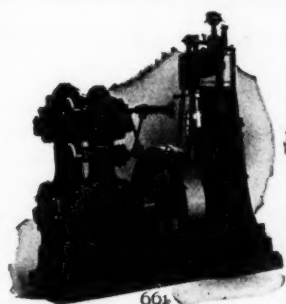
"Cylinders will be redeemed at rates respectively paid for them if returned in good order and in a reasonable time. Terms, net 30 days for both cylinders and contents, no cash discount allowed.

"Our Government Food Administration has recognized the vital principle that food comes first, and that an adequate supply of anhydrous and aqua ammonia is essential to provide for refrigeration and ice-making, the preservation and proper distribution of foods throughout the United States, and for supplying our army and navy.

"The co-operation our Government expects from you in conserving the ammonia supply will no doubt be patriotically and earnestly furnished.

"Such co-operation we feel is best calculated to insure operators of refrigerating and ice-making plants their future actual requirements of anhydrous and aqua ammonia, and we invoke your confidence and invite your orders on the above basis of 60-day requirements."

WATCH PAGE 48 FOR BARGAINS



BETTER REFRIGERATION

Owing to conditions imposed by the War, the use of Mechanical Refrigeration was never more of a necessity than now.

Our mission is to advise with prospective customers concerning their requirements and then to furnish a plant best suited to meet existing conditions.

There is a YORK Machine to meet every practical condition of MECHANICAL REFRIGERATION.

Write us about it.

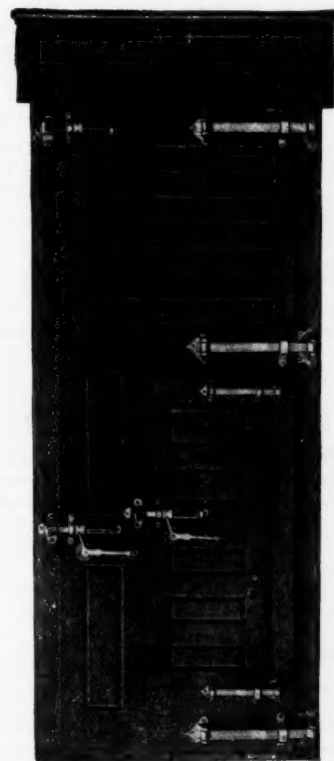
York Manufacturing Co.

(Ice-Making and Refrigerating Machinery Exclusively)

YORK, PA.

"JAMISON" DOORS

Standard or Specially Built



Abattoir Track Door with Wicket Door saves opening larger door in many instances.

"JAMISON" PRODUCTS
universally recognized

The World's Standard

Ask for latest catalog

Jamison Cold Storage Door Co., Inc.

FORMERLY

Jones Cold Store Door Co.

P. O. Box 39

HAGERSTOWN, MD.

U. S. A.

Chicago Section

The provision market keeps on see-sawing, with Fred Sawyer as "top" sawyer, frequently.

Chicago is struggling feebly with the results of the biggest snow storm in its history, that of last Saturday night and Sunday.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in Chicago for the week ending Saturday, January 5, 1918, averaged as follows: Domestic beef, 13.76 cents per pound.

Camp Meade, Md., claims this: Raw recruit fails to salute Colonel, who asks severely: "How long have you been here?" "Oh!" says Rookie, "about 24 hours! How long you?" Tableau.

A. Stamford White was elected president of the Chicago Board of Trade for the ensuing year, and Hiram N. Sager and James A. Patten were chosen vice-presidents, without opposition, January 7.

Fire which threatened to spread to other buildings at the Stock Yards, and which may have been started by enemy aliens, caused \$100,000 damage to the hair drying and curling plant of Swift & Company last week.

"Fine pisness, this soldiering, fader!" said Ikey to Papa Cohen. "Already yet I'm a corporal, and who knows, maybe I be field marshal yet." Says Cohen, Sr.: "Ikey, ven you tells me you is Marshall Field, den I begins to dake notis!"

Armour & Company's oleomargarine factory, which cost upwards of \$1,000,000, and has a

capacity of 450,000 pounds daily, was formally opened on Friday, January 4, and the day was made also the occasion of the commencement of the company's oleo salesmen's convention. They all attended, no matter where located, even from foreign countries. This is the largest oleomargarine factory in the world. A description of it, with illustrations, will appear in an early issue of The National Provisioner.

STOCKS OF PROVISIONS.

Official reports of stocks of provisions at leading centers at the end of December show larger supplies than a month previous, but not so heavy as a year ago. A synopsis of the official figures follows:

	Pork, Bbls.		
	Dec. 31, 1917	Nov. 30, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917
Chicago	30,287	19,758	34,248
Kansas City	1,287	1,509	5,142
Omaha	1,873	1,007	3,409
St. Joseph	1,372	688	2,627
Milwaukee	3,513	2,096	9,530
Total	38,332	25,718	55,016

	Lard, Lbs.		
	Dec. 31, 1917	Nov. 30, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917
Chicago	26,407,455	20,702,309	45,489,343
Kansas City	1,382,393	1,573,036	4,128,050
Omaha	1,733,055	1,047,294	3,150,459
St. Joseph	4,681,985	3,948,138	4,623,738
Milwaukee	758,900	639,250	1,154,550
Total	34,963,818	28,209,997	58,536,140

	Out Meats, Lbs.		
	Dec. 31, 1917	Nov. 30, 1917	Dec. 31, 1917
Chicago	112,561,522	68,524,889	121,323,856
Kansas City	44,089,900	26,386,500	47,898,490
Omaha	25,519,070	17,089,515	28,704,168
St. Joseph	28,405,199	19,469,498	30,523,595
Milwaukee	18,591,624	11,787,335	19,490,506
Total	229,167,315	143,248,537	247,940,525

MORRIS PENSION FUND EXTENDED.

The pension fund of Morris & Company has been extended to cover all employees of the company everywhere, instead of being limited to office employees and members of the executive staff, as heretofore. This fund now totals \$1,050,500, and includes a gift of \$100,000 recently made by Chairman Nelson Morris of the board of directors.

The Morris pension plan provides that employees may retire after twenty years' service and upon attaining the age of fifty-five years, with a pension of 2½ per cent. of pay for each year of service. Thus, if a man has served thirty years and is receiving \$20 a week when he retires, he receives 75 per cent. of his pay, or \$15 a week, from then on.

Widows and children are eligible to receive one-half the amount their husband or father would have been entitled to until the widow remarries and the children reach eighteen. Survivors of participants who die before having served twenty years with the company will receive 1¼ per cent. of the decedent's pay for each year of his or her employment.

Many employees have been with the company ten or fifteen years. These are made eligible to the pension based on their years of service without cost to them.

From now on each will pay 3 per cent. of his salary into the fund. If they leave the company the money will be returned.

R. W. BARNES
Broker in
PROVISIONS AND LARD
49 Board of Trade, Chicago

J. B. ZIEGLER & CO.
Greases, Tallows, Oils
Stearines
Tankage, Bones, Hoghair
Consignments Solicited
WEBSTER BLDG., CHICAGO

THE STADLER ENGINEERING CO.
ARCHITECTS AND ENGINEERS
Specialists in Abattoirs, Packing Houses, Garbage Reduction Plants and Cold Storage Warehouses.
Chas. Stadler, Chief Engr. For 12 years chief supervisor with Sulzberger & Sons Co. (Wilson & Co.).
Room 943, Webster Building, Chicago, Ill.

H. P. Henschien R. J. McLaren
HENSCHEN & McLAREN
Architects
Old Colony Bldg. Chicago, Ill.
PACKING PLANTS AND COLD STORAGE
CONSTRUCTION.

D. E. Washington, Mgr. & Chief Engr.

PACKERS ARCHITECTURAL & ENGINEERING CO.

— ENGINEERS —

PACKING HOUSES, ABATTOIRS, COLD STORAGE

Manhattan Bldg., CHICAGO, ILL.

Wm. H. Knechans, Associate Engr.

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GARDNER & LINDBERG
ENGINEERS
Mechanical, Electrical, Architectural
Specialties: Packing Plants, Cold Storage,
Manufacturing Plants, Power Installations,
Investigations.
1134 Marquette Bldg. CHICAGO

CHEMICAL & ENGINEERING CO.
Expert Assistance
CHEMISTS BACTERIOLOGISTS
Chemical control of Packing Plants. Yearly
contracts solicited.
431 SO. DEARBORN ST. CHICAGO, ILL.

THE INSTALLATION OF OUR CORK INSULATION
IN COOLER—COLD STORAGE—FREEZER
MEANS A PERMANENT JOB
AND THE FIRST COST IS THE LAST
WRITE FOR OUR BOOKLET
THE UNION INSULATING CO., Great Northern Building, CHICAGO

ANHYDROUS SUPREME AMMONIA

"EVERY OUNCE ENERGIZES"
NH₃

Used by most of the leading packers throughout the United States.

SUPREME means pure, dry, highest quality anhydrous ammonia.

Less power and less coal = less expense.

Better refrigeration and more satisfaction = greater efficiency.

All parties desiring to use our Supreme Brand Anhydrous Ammonia for the purpose of food preservation and ice making should write us at once asking that their names be placed on the 1918 list.

MORRIS & COMPANY

Chicago, Union Stock Yards

CHICAGO PACKING COMPANY

Beef and Pork Packers

Boneless Beef Cuts.

Sausage Materials.

Commission Slaughterers

U. S. GOVERNMENT INSPECTION

Correspondence Solicited

**UNION STOCK YARDS
CHICAGO**

John Agar Co.

Union Stock Yards CHICAGO, ILL.

**Packers and Commission
Slaughterers**

Beef, Pork and Mutton

Members of the American Meat
Packers' Association.

BONE CRUSHERS



WILLIAMS

Williams Bone Crushers and Grinders are not alone suitable for grinding bone for fertilizer purposes, they are also suitable for crushing bone for glue and case hardening purposes. Every packer having to dispose of his bone whether Green, Raw, or Junk and Steamed bone, will do well to get in touch with Williams.

Williams machines are also suitable for Tankage, Cracklings, Beef Scrap, Oyster and Clam Shells, and any other material found around the packing plant requiring crushing or grinding.

Send for catalog No. 9.

THE WILLIAMS PAT. CRUSHER & PULVERIZER CO.

Works:
ST. LOUIS

General Sales Dept., Old Colony Bldg.

CHICAGO

67 Second St.
SAN FRANCISCO

W. G. PRESS & CO.

Established 1877
175 W. Jackson Bl'vd, Chicago
PORK, LARD, SHORTRIBS

For Future Delivery

GRAIN Correspondence Solicited **STOCKS**

WORTHEN, TROTT & SULLIVAN

successors to M. FRANKFORT, established 1884

200 Produce Exchange,
New York, N. Y.

BROKERS AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS

OLEO OIL—OLEO STOCK—NEUTRAL LARD—COTTON OIL—OLEO STEARINE
COCONUT OIL

United States Food Administration License Number G-82891

Watch Page 48 for Business Chances

CHICAGO LIVE STOCK

RECEIPTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 31.....	10,785	707	25,740	10,379
Tuesday, Jan. 1.....	Holiday.			
Wednesday, Jan. 2.....	18,798	1,942	33,394	18,987
Thursday, Jan. 3.....	19,868	4,122	66,570	23,861
Friday, Jan. 4.....	6,979	1,004	30,300	7,239
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	3,581	374	17,400	5,423

Total this week.....	60,011	8,749	173,413	65,889
Last week.....	54,016	7,314	157,551	49,997
Year ago.....	60,024	10,107	207,696	60,349
Two years ago.....	48,758	7,795	334,279	80,192

SHIPMENTS.				
	Cattle.	Calves.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Monday, Dec. 31.....	3,673	237	1,774	1,274
Tuesday, Jan. 1.....	Holiday.			
Wednesday, Jan. 2.....	5,275	106	2,788	3,507
Thursday, Jan. 3.....	3,305	299	6,768	594
Friday, Jan. 4.....	4,086	209	5,232	4,917
Saturday, Jan. 5.....	534	47	3,974	400

Total this week.....	17,073	898	20,536	10,092
Last week.....	14,919	757	16,203	16,225
Year ago.....	17,587	938	55,729	13,508
Two years ago.....	9,386	680	66,009	15,005

CHICAGO TOTAL RECEIPTS LIVESTOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.
Year to Jan. 5, 1918.....	17,073	20,536	10,092
Same period, 1917.....	17,587	55,729	13,508

Combined receipts of hogs at eleven points:

Week ending Jan. 5, 1918.....	600,000
Previous week.....	447,000
Cor. week, 1917.....	684,000
Total year to date.....	600,000
Same period, 1917.....	684,000
Same period, 1916.....	1,035,000

Combined receipts at seven leading western markets for undermentioned weeks:

	Cattle.	Hogs.
Week to Jan. 5, 1918.....	190,000	462,000
Previous week.....	128,000	328,000
Same period, 1917.....	125,000	553,000
Same period, 1916.....	162,000	834,000

Combined receipts at seven points for 1918 to Jan. 5, 1918, and the same period a year ago:

	1918.	1917.
Cattle.....	190,000	175,000
Hogs.....	462,000	553,000

CHICAGO PACKERS' HOG SLAUGHTER.

Week ending Jan. 5, 1918:	
Armour & Co.....	32,000
Anglo-American.....	9,600
Swift & Co.....	21,400
Hammond Co.....	11,000
Morris & Co.....	16,900
Wilson & Co.....	17,700
Boyd, Lunham & Co.....	6,900
Western Packing Co.....	12,300
Roberts & Oake.....	4,600
Miller & Hart.....	4,200
Independent Packing Co.....	5,200
Brennan Packing Co.....	3,900
Others.....	16,800
Totals.....	162,500
Previous week.....	
Year ago.....	152,000

WEEKLY AVERAGE PRICE OF LIVE STOCK.

	Cattle.	Hogs.	Sheep.	Lambs.
This week.....	\$11.53	\$16.40	\$11.90	\$16.55
Previous week.....	11.75	16.85	11.50	16.15
Cor. week, 1917.....	9.85	10.20	9.80	13.30
Cor. week, 1916.....	8.45	6.90	6.05	9.90
Cor. week, 1915.....	8.35	7.15	5.85	8.90
Cor. week, 1914.....	8.45	8.20	5.50	8.15
Cor. week, 1913.....	8.00	7.43	5.25	8.70
Cor. week, 1912.....	7.00	6.33	4.55	6.80

CATTLE.

Good to choice steers.....	\$10.00@14.25
Yearlings, good to choice.....	9.00@14.00
Stockers and feeders.....	7.75@10.00
Good to choice cows.....	7.00@8.75
Good to choice heifers.....	7.00@9.50
Fair to good cows.....	7.00@8.00
Canners.....	5.00@6.00
Cutters.....	6.00@6.50
Bologna bulls.....	7.00@9.00
Butcher bulls.....	8.25@10.50
Heavy calves.....	9.50@13.00
Veal calves.....	14.00@15.50

HOGS.

Prime light butchers.....	\$16.30@16.60
Fair to fancy light.....	16.25@16.00
Medium wt. butchers, 200-240 lbs.....	16.40@16.75
Heavy wt. butchers, 240-400 lbs.....	16.50@16.85
Choice heavy packing.....	16.25@16.50
Rough heavy packing.....	16.00@16.35
Pigs, fair to good.....	13.00@14.25
Stags (subject to 70 lbs. dockage).....	16.00@17.00

SHEEP.

Good to choice wethers.....	\$10.50@13.00
Good to choice ewes.....	10.00@12.25
Yearlings.....	12.50@15.00
Western lambs, good to choice.....	16.00@17.35
Native lambs, good to choice.....	15.75@17.25
Feeding lambs.....	15.00@16.25
Goats.....	6.00@8.25

CHICAGO PROVISION MARKET

Range of Prices.

SATURDAY, JANUARY 5, 1918.

	Open.	High.	Low.	Close.
PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$.....	\$45.45
May.....	45.05	44.97	44.05	44.87
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	23.05	23.87	23.05	23.80
May.....	24.02	24.30	24.02	24.20
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.35	23.52	23.35	23.47
May.....	23.90	24.12	23.90	24.02

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	45.50	45.80	45.50	45.80
May.....	44.90	45.37	44.90	45.30
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.00	24.00	23.95	24.00
May.....	24.30	24.40	24.25	24.37
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.57	23.77	23.57	23.77
May.....	24.10	24.20	24.02	24.17

TUESDAY, JANUARY 8, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	45.80	45.80	45.50	45.50
May.....	45.00	45.25	44.90	44.95
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.00	24.00	23.90	23.90
May.....	24.37	24.37	24.25	24.25
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.60	23.70	23.50	23.50
May.....	24.10	24.12	24.00	24.00

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	45.75	45.75	45.75	45.75
May.....	45.00	45.22	45.00	45.22
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.00	24.12	24.00	24.12
May.....	24.35	24.40	24.32	24.50
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.60	23.70	23.55	23.70
May.....	24.05	24.15	24.02	24.15

THURSDAY, JANUARY 10, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	45.75	46.10	45.75	46.10
May.....	45.20	45.50	45.12	45.50
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.15	24.37	24.10	24.35
May.....	24.35	24.60	24.35	24.75
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.50	23.90	23.50	23.90
May.....	24.05	24.40	24.00	24.37

FRIDAY, JANUARY 11, 1918.

PORK—(Per bbl.)—				
January.....	45.75	46.40	45.75	46.40
May.....	45.25	45.75	45.25	45.75
LARD—(Per 100 lbs.)—				
January.....	24.35	24.30	24.17	24.30
May.....	24.60	24.80	24.52	24.77
RIBS—(Boxed, 25c. more than loose)—				
January.....	23.80	24.00	23.75	24.00
May.....	24.30	24.42	24.15	24.42

†Bld. †Asked.

CHICAGO RETAIL FRESH MEATS.

(Corrected weekly by Pollack Bros., 41st and Halsted Streets.)

Beef.	
Native Rib Roast.....	30 @35
Native Sirloin Steaks.....	35 @40
Native Porterhouse Steaks.....	40 @50
Native Pot Roasts.....	25 @30
Rib Roasts from light cattle.....	18 @22
Beef Stew.....	16 @18
Boneless Corned Briskets, Native.....	22 @24
Corned Rumps, Native.....	18 @20
Corned Ribs.....	18 @18
Corned Flanks.....	15 @15
Round Steaks.....	18 @25
Round Roasts.....	20 @22
Shoulder Steaks.....	24 @25
Shoulder Roasts.....	20 @24
Shoulder Neck End, Trimmed.....	18 @18

Lamb.

Hind Quarters, fancy.....	30 @35
Fore Quarters, fancy.....	25 @30
Legs, fancy.....	30 @35
Stew.....	20 @25
Chops, shoulder, per lb.....	28 @28
Chops, rib and loin, per lb.....	43 @43
Chops, French, each.....	15 @15

Mutton.

Legs.....	22 @25
Stew.....	16 @18
Shoulders.....	22 @22
Fore Quarters.....	22 @22
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35
Shoulder Chops.....	22 @23

Pork.

Pork Loin.....	28 @30
Pork Chops.....	33 @35
Pork Shoulders.....	28 @28
Pork Tenders.....	40 @40
Pork Butts.....	28 @28
Spare Ribs.....	24 @24
Hocks.....	20 @20
Pigs' Heads.....	18 @18
Leaf Lard.....	30 @30

Veal.

Hind Quarters.....	25 @28
Fore Quarters.....	16 @20
Legs.....	25 @28
Breasts.....	20 @25
Shoulders.....	20 @25
Cutlets.....	40 @40
Rib and Loin Chops.....	30 @35

Butchers' Offal.

Suet.....	18 @18
Tallow.....	7 @7
Bones, per cwt.....	15 @15
Calfskins, 8 to 15 lbs.....	38 @38
Calfskins, under 15 lbs. (leancons).....	75 @75
Kips.....	82 @82

STERNE & SON CO.

Just Brokers

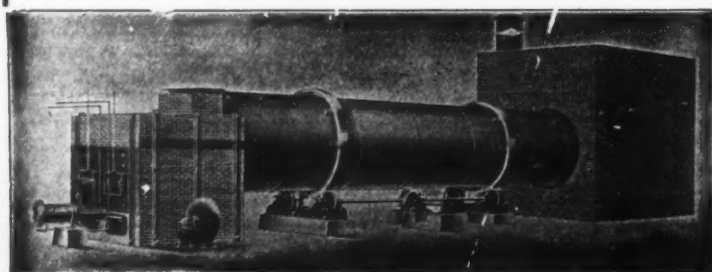
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CHICAGO MARKET PRICES

WHOLESALE FRESH MEATS.

Carcass Beef.	
Prime native steers	18 @20
Good native steers	17 @18
Native steers, medium	15 @17
Helpers, good	14 @16
Cows	12 @13
Hind quarters, choice	24 @24
Fore quarters, choice	16 @16
Beef Cuts.	
Beef Tenderloins, No. 1.	@40
Beef Tenderloins, No. 2.	@38
Steer Loins, No. 1.	@36
Steer Loins, No. 2.	@28
Steer Short Loins, No. 1.	@45
Steer Short Loins, No. 2.	@34
Steer Loin Ends, No. 1.	@20
Steer Loin Ends, No. 2.	@19
Cow Short Loin	@15
Cow Loin Ends (hips)	@15
Cow Loins	@13
Sirloin Butts, No. 3	@18
Strip Loins, No. 3.	@—
Steer Ribs, No. 1.	@27
Steer Ribs, No. 2.	@20
Cow Ribs, No. 1.	@17
Cow Ribs, No. 2.	@15
Cow Ribs, No. 3.	@12
Rolls	@12
Steer Rounds, No. 1.	@17
Steer Rounds, No. 2.	@16 1/2
Cow Rounds	@12
Flank Steak	@20
Rump Butts	@17
Steer Chucks, No. 1.	@15
Steer Chucks, No. 2.	@14 1/2
Cow Chucks	@10 1/2
Boneless Chucks	@13
Steer Plates	@15 1/2
Medium Plates	@15
Briskets, No. 1	@18
Briskets, No. 2	@14
Shoulder Clois	@17 1/2
Steer Navel Ends	@14 1/2
Cow Navel Ends	@9
Fore Shanks	@9
Hind Shanks	@7 1/2
Hanging Tenderloins	@15
Trimnings	@14
Beef Product.	
Brains, per lb.	@11
Hearts	@11 1/2
Tongues	@21 1/2
Sweetbreads	@28
Ox Tail, per lb.	@10
Fresh tripe, plain	@7
Fresh tripe, H. O.	@8
Livers	@13 1/2
Kidneys, per lb.	@7
Veal.	
Heavy Carcass, Veal	@13
Light Carcass	@21
Good Carcass	@25
Good Saddle	@26
Medium Racks	@12
Good Racks	@19
Veal Product.	
Brains, each	@10
Sweetbreads	@35
Calf Livers	@26
Lamb.	
Good Caul Lambs	@22
Round Dressed Lambs	@24
Saddles, Caul	@25
R. D. Lamb Fores	@20
Caul Lamb Fores	@20
R. D. Lamb Saddles	@28
Lamb Fries, per lb.	@18
Lamb Tongues, each	@4
Lamb Kidneys, per lb.	@25
Mutton.	
Medium Sheep	@20
Good Sheep	@22
Medium Saddle	@20
Good Saddle	@22
Good Fores	@17
Medium Racks	@18
Mutton Legs	@22
Mutton Loins	@17
Mutton Stew	@14
Sheep Tongues, each	@4
Sheep Heads, each	@12
Fresh Pork, Etc.	
Dressed Hogs	@24
Pork Loins	@27
Leaf Lard	@27
Tenderloins	@24
Spare Ribs	@10
Butts	@25 1/2
Hocks	@18
Trimnings	@19
Extra Lean Trimnings	@24
Tails	@17
Snouts	@14 1/2
Pigs' Feet	@8
Pigs' Heads	@16
Blade Bones	@9
Blade Meat	@18
Cheek Meat	@17
Hog Livers, per lb.	@10
Neck Bones	@7 1/2
Skinned Shoulders	@24
Pork Hearts	@11 1/2
Pork Kidneys	@22
Pork Tongues	@22
Slip Bones	@11
Tail Bones	@11
Brains	@11
Backfat	@28 1/2
Hams	@26
Calas	@21
Bellies	@32

SAUSAGE.

Columbia Cloth Bologna.	@15 1/2
Bologna, large, long, round, in casings.	@16
Choice Bologna	@17
Frankfurters	@17
Liver, with beef and pork	@22 1/2
Tongue and blood	@16
Minced Sausage	@17 1/2
New England Style Luncheon Sausage.	@23 1/2
Prepared Luncheon Sausage	@23 1/2
Special Compressed Sausage	@20
Berliner Sausage	@20
Oxford Lean Butts	@35
Polish Sausage	@19
Garlic Sausage	@20
Country Smoked Sausage	@23
Pork Sausage, bulk or link.	@20 1/2
Pork Sausage, short link	@21
Boneless lean butts in casings.	@43
Luncheon Roll	@20
Delicatessen Loaf	@19
Jellied Roll	@20
Summer Sausage.	
Best Summer, H. C. (new)	@38 1/2
German Salami	@34 1/2
Italian Salami (new goods)	@38 1/2
Holsteiner	@27 1/2
Metwurst	@23 1/2
Farmer	@29 1/2
Cervelat, new	@31 1/2
Sausage in Brine.	
Bologna, kts	@ 2.30
Bologna, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Pork, link, kts	@ 2.05
Pork, links, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.70 @13.35
Polish sausage, kts	@ 2.60
Polish sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.75 @13.75
Frankfurts, kts	@ 2.00
Frankfurts, 1/2 @ 1/2	@—
Blood sausage, kts	@ 2.30
Blood sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Liver sausage, kts	@ 2.30
Liver sausage, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
Head cheese, kts	@ 2.30
Head cheese, 1/2 @ 1/2	3.10 @11.50
VINEGAR PICKLED GOODS.	
Pickled Pigs' Feet, in 337-lb. barrels	\$16.50
Pickled Plain Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	13.30
Pickled H. C. Tripe, in 200-lb. barrels	16.00
Pickled Ox Lips, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Pickled Pork Snouts, in 200-lb. barrels	—
Sheep Tongues, Short Cut, barrels	@9.50
CANNED MEATS.	
Per doz.	
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 1.	3.15
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 2.	6.10
Corned, boiled and roast beef, No. 6.	22.00
Corned beef hash, No. 1.	1.60
Corned beef hash, No. 2.	2.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 1.	1.60
Hamburger steak and onions, No. 2.	2.40
Vienna Sausage, No. 1.	1.15
Vienna Sausage, No. 2.	2.75
EXTRACT OF BEEF.	
Per doz.	
2-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	\$2.50
4-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	4.50
8-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	8.50
16-oz. jars, 1 doz. in case	16.25
BARRELLED BEEF AND PORK.	
Extra Plate Beef, 200-lb. barrels	@35.00
Plate Beef	@34.00
Prime Mess Beef	@32.00
Mess Pork	@50.00
Reef Hams (220 lbs. to bbl.)	@—
Rump Butts	@34.00
Mess Pork	@50.00
Clear Fat Backs	@50.50
Family Back Pork	@47.00
Bean Pork	@46.50
LARD.	
Pure lard, kettle rendered, per lb., tes.	@27 1/2
Pure lard	@26 1/2
Lard, substitute, tes.	@23 1/2
Lard compounds	@23
Cooking oil, per gal., in barrels	@22 1/2
Cooks' and bakers' shortening tubs	@26 1/2
Barrels, 1/2 c. over tierces, half barrels, 1/4 c. over tierces; tubs and pails, 10 to 80 lbs., 1/4 c. to 1 c. over tierces.	
BUTTERINE.	
1 to 6, natural color, solids, f. o. b. Chi.	25 1/2 @27
Cartons, rolls or prints, 1 lb.	28 1/2 @30
Cartons, rolls or prints, 2 @ 1 lb.	@29 1/2
Shortenings, 30 @ 60 lb. tubs	@22
Nut margarine, prints, 1 lb.	@28
DRY SALT MEATS.	
(Boxed. Loose are 1/4 c. less.)	
Clear Bellies, 14 @ 16 avg.	@30.75
Clear Bellies, 15 @ 20 avg.	@30.50
Rib Bellies, 20 @ 25 avg.	@30.15
Fat Backs, 10 @ 12 avg.	@28.25
Fat Backs, 12 @ 14 avg.	@28.50
Fat Backs, 14 @ 16 avg.	@28.75
Extra Short Clears	@29.25
Extra Short Clears	@29.25
D. S. Short Clears, 20 @ 25 avg.	@30.75
Butts	@23.50
Bacon meat, 1 1/4 c. more.	
WHOLESALE SMOKED MEATS.	
Hams, 12 lbs., avg.	@30 1/2
Hams, 16 lbs., avg.	@30
Skinned Hams	@30 1/2
Calas, 4 @ 6 lbs., avg.	@26 1/2
Calas, 6 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@23 1/2
New York Sbr. lders, 8 @ 12 lbs., avg.	@27
Breakfast Bacon, fancy	@43 1/2
Wide, 10 @ 12 avg., and strip, 5 @ 4 avg.	@33 1/2
Wide, 5 @ 6 avg., and strip, 3 @ 4 avg.	@35

Rib Bacon, wide, 8 @ 12 avg., and strip, 4 @ 6 avg.	@35
Dried Beef Sets	@32 1/2
Dried Beef Inside	@33 1/2
Dried Beef Knuckles	@31
Dried Beef Outides	@32
Regular Boiled Hams	@41
Skinned Boiled Hams	@41
Boiled Calas	@35
Cooked Loin Rolls	@39
Cooked Rolled Shoulder	@35

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

F. O. B. CHICAGO.	
Beef rounds, per set.	@14
Beef exports, rounds	@20
Beef middles, per set	@32
Beef bungs, per piece	@14
Beef weasands	@ 8 1/2
Beef bladders, medium	@30
Beef bladders, small, per doz.	@35
Hog casings, free of salt, regular	@35
Hog casings, f. o. s., extra narrow	@—
Hog middles, per set	@25
Hog bungs, export	@21
Hog bungs, large	@12
Hog bungs, medium	@ 8 1/2
Hog bungs, narrow	@10
Hog stomachs, per piece	@10
Imported wide sheep casings	@—
Imported medium wide sheep casings	@—
Imported medium sheep casings	@—

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

FERTILIZERS.

Dried blood, per unit	6.50 @ 6.60
Hoof meal, per unit	6.20 @ 6.30
Concentrated tankage, ground	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 11%	6.40 @ 6.50
Ground tankage, 9 and 20%	6.20 @ 6.30
Crushed tankage, 9 and 20%	6.00 @ 6.10
Ground tankage, 6 1/2 and 30%	42.00 @ 44.00
Ground raw bone, per ton	32.00 @ 34.00
Ground steam bone, per ton	25.00 @ 26.00

HORNS, HOOFS AND BONES.

Horns, No. 1, per ton	193.00 @ 205.00
Hoofs, black, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, striped, per ton	60.00 @ 65.00
Hoofs, white, per ton	75.00 @ 80.00
Flat shin bones, 40 lbs. ave., per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 38-40 lbs., av. per ton	60.00 @ 70.00
Round shin bones, 50-52 lbs., av. per ton	75.00 @ 85.00
Long thigh bones, 90-95 lbs., av. per ton	150.00 @ 155.00
Skulls, jaws and knuckles, per ton	35.00 @ 37.50

LARD.

Prime steam, cash	@23.95
Prime steam, loose	@23.65
Leaf	@23.50
Compound	@22.50
Neutral lard	27.25 @ 27.50

STEARINES.

Prime oleo	18 1/4 @ 18 1/4
Tallow	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Grease, yellow	16 @ 16 1/2
Grease, A white	17 1/2 @ 18

OILS.

Oleo oil, extra	22 @ 22 1/2
Oleo oil, No. 2	20 1/2 @ 21
Oleo stock	@20
Linseed, per gal.	1.15 @ 1.20
Corn oil, loose	@17 1/2
Soya bean oil, seller tank, f. o. b. coast	16 @ 16 1/2

TALLOW.

Edible	@18
Prime Country	@18 1/2
Packers' Prime	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 1	17 @ 17 1/2
Packers' No. 2	15 @ 15 1/2

GREASES.

White, choice	18 1/2 @ 18 1/2
White, "A"	17 1/2 @ 17 1/2
White, "B"	16 1/2 @ 16 1/2
Bone, naphtha extracted	@—
Crackling	@17 1/2
House	15 @ 15 1/2
Yellow	12 1/2 @ 13 1/2
Brown	12 1/2 @ 14
Glycerine, C. P.	.68 @ 70
Glycerine, dynamite	.62 @ 63
Glycerine, crude soap	.43 @ 45
Glycerine, candle	nom. 48 @ 49

COTTONSEED OILS.

P. S. Y., loose, Chicago	@—
P. S. Y., soap grade	nom
Soap stock, hbis., concn., 62 @ 65 f. a.	nom 8 1/2
Soap stock, loose, reg., 5% f. a. Tex.	4 1/2 @ 5 nom

COOPERAGE.

Ash pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.60 @ 1.62 1/2
Oak pork barrels, black iron hoops	1.70 @ 1.72 1/2
Ash pork barrels, galv. iron hoops	1.80 @ 1.82 1/2
Red oak lard tierces	2.45 @ 2.50
White oak lard tierces	2.70 @ 2.80
White oak ham tierces	@4.00

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated	@31
Refined saltpetre, crystals	@38
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6 1/2
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6 1/2
Sugar	@—
White, clarified	@ 7.77 1/2
Yellow, clarified	@ 7.77 1/2
Plantation, granulated	@—
F. o. b. Chicago.	
Salt	
Ashton, in sacks, 224 lbs.	3.40
Ashton, car lots, per sack	3.25
English packing, T. H. & Co., car lots, per sack	—
English packing, Chesire, car lots, per sack	—
English packing, pure dried, vacuum, per sack	—
English packing, Liverpool ground alum, per sack	—
Michigan, granulated, car lots, per ton	8.70
Michigan, medium car lots, per ton	9.70

Prices f. o. b. Chicago.

*Stocks exhausted.

Retail Section

PRACTICAL TALKS ON SHOPS SALESMANSHIP

How to Sell Goods with Prices Going Up

Written for The National Provisioner by Frank Farrington.

It may be the war or the shortage of supplies or the increased demand that is causing higher prices in your line. Whatever it is, the buyer cannot get at the actual cause of it to complain. You, the salesman, are the nearest the buyer can get, and you have to be the buffer between the complaint and the object of the complaint.

I am not writing this to extend my sympathy to you for this condition or to express my pity. My object is to develop in you an interest in reducing to a minimum the amount of dissatisfaction shown by your customers.

While the salesman cannot do anything to reduce prices, he can do a good deal to reduce dissatisfaction.

There is one thing that costs no more to give customers now than it cost two years ago. That is courtesy, politeness. If there is any expense connected with the use of courtesy in business, it comes with its use by a competitor instead of by yourself. The more of such a quality you use, the better for the business and the more likely you are to have your customers feel satisfied in spite of prices.

When customers are expecting to have to pay a large advance in price for their goods, they are not usually in a pleasant frame of mind. They meet you with chips on their shoulders. They are ready, even anxious to argue and complain and kick. They are perhaps just waiting for someone to come along who will serve as the butt of their resentment.

You cannot, as a salesman, ignore the present market conditions and claim that you are merely selling the goods and are not to blame for what prices you have to ask. No salesman can take a high-and-mighty, public-damned sort of attitude. You are a part of the organization in which you are at work, and to your customers you are the house. It is your business to offset in every way you can the effect of high prices.

Counteracting the Panic Over High Prices.

Price advances have been talked over and cussed and discussed until they are a bugaboo of much greater dimensions than the facts warrant. People get panicky about prices and imagine a good deal that never happens.

A careful explanation in each case of the price at present and that of two years ago will sometimes show that the advance is comparatively slight, or that much of it is due to better quality, or to an increased demand.

If your goods are in any way a better value than they were before the war; if improved manufacturing conditions have made them worth more, aside from any prices due to changed conditions, make this clear to the customer and get credit for it. Don't allow everything to be credited to mere forcible advances brought about by the times.

Take pains to show your goods to their best advantage, to give them the best appearance you can. This helps make them look more nearly worth the new price. It helps to take the customer's mind off from the price and fix it on the quality. Goods that are sufficiently attractive may make the buyer forget all about what they are costing him.

This high price situation is in a way a great opportunity for salesmen. It is going to be the means of elevating many a mere order-taker into the salesman class by making it necessary for him to use real salesmanship in order to get the business.

With orders hard to get it is not going to be possible for the easy-going chap to hold his customers. It is going to require better selling ability to satisfy the trade that your line is the best one to buy.

Buyers are having to consider the price more carefully than ever before, and this means that with prices so unattractive, it is going to require salesmanship to close up the important sales. The day of selling on a mere price basis, getting the business because the price could not but be attractive, is past for the present. Customers are insisting upon knowing they are getting as near a money's worth as is possible. It takes something besides a price list, printed or human, to make this plain to them.

Study salesmanship as you never did before. Develop your selling power while there is the present great incentive. These are the times when the men who will be going to make big steps toward the top, while the men who don't care are going to be gently slid into the cellar.

A FISH DISPLAY CASE.

When the Canadian food controller set out some months ago to increase the consumption of fish through the interior of Canada, it was found that many retail merchants did not have facilities for keeping and displaying fish. As the best means of meeting this shortcoming, the Canadian department of marine and fisheries designed a cheap fish display case, costing \$20 to manufacture, arranged for its manufacture in considerable quantities, and offered it to retail grocers and butchers for \$10, the government bearing half the cost. Large numbers of these cases have been shipped to Canadian merchants and were instrumental in the increase of fish consumption reported from the Dominion.

The fish case is a combination ice box and display fixture. It is a box 5 feet long, 2½ feet wide, and 1 foot 3 inches deep, with sloping top, consisting of glass-paneled doors, which may be lifted to get at the fish. It sits on legs 18 inches above the floor and is insulated, ventilated, lined with galvanized iron, and equipped with a drip pipe.

Ice is placed in the bottom of the case and fresh fish are displayed on top of the ice. This attractive store fixture is made with neat paneled sides and ends and painted white inside and out.

TO EKE OUT THE FISH SUPPLY.

It is to a more general use of grayfish, whiting, pollock and hake that we must look if we wish cheaper fish just now, says a fish trade authority. And, despite the fact that those who have tried these varieties praise them, and Government experts urge their use, few restaurants or hotels can be found using them.

There is but one way to bring about their general use, and that is by asking for them. Whether you are a dealer, a housewife or a diner in hotels, you can do your bit to win the war by continually demanding these varieties.

As a dealer you can demand them from your wholesaler, and do your best to popularize them with your customers. If you are buying your Tuesday or Friday food, ask your merchant for grayfish, whiting, pollock, hake, cusk, shark or skate. If he says he doesn't keep them, ask him why. Tell him you want them. If you are ordering fish in a restaurant or hotel, ask for the same varieties, and insist that they be served or provided.

A general demand for these cheaper fish will, sooner or later, result in a better supply.

LOCAL AND PERSONAL.

Peter Muscoline has opened a new store in Ivoryton, Conn., and will deal in meats, groceries and fruits.

Andrew Weisner, proprietor of the meat market at 261 Pratt Street, Meriden, Conn., has established the "cash and carry" system at his store.

A voluntary petition in bankruptcy has been filed by Arthur J. Rheume, a marketman at Holyoke, Mass. Liabilities, \$4,190 and assets of \$1,500.

Robert J. Toms' meat and grocery market on Cherry Street, Rahway, N. J., has been damaged by fire.

The meat and grocery market at 100-104 Cass Avenue, Woonsocket, R. I., conducted by Bernard Brothers, has been destroyed by fire.

Armon and John Panier have purchased P. A. Engwall's meat market in Madrid, Iowa.

F. M. Logeman's meat market in Atchison, Kans., has been destroyed by fire.

John Richard Staley, member of the meat firm of Staley & Parrish, Nashville, Tenn., died at his home, 512 Shelby Avenue, Nashville, at the age of 55.

A. Bennes bought a meat market in Greenburg, Minn.

John N. Dahl opened a meat market in Crookston, Minn.

George Tope will open a meat market in Fort Benton, Mont.

Harry Hanson's meat market in Ontario, Wis., has been destroyed by fire.

Clyde Wheaton and John Barry have opened a meat market in Richland Center, Wis.

Jensen Bros. are erecting a new meat market in Grenora, No. Dak.

Henry Peterson has been succeeded in the meat business at Binford, No. Dak., by Albert Alfson.

Albert Nitzkowski opened the Purity Meat Market in Mankato, Minn.

Harvey Hunt sold his meat market in Chapin, Iowa, to C. A. Levitt & Son.

Emil Kazeck has engaged in the meat business in Randall, Minn.

John Kranzfelder sold his meat market in Bayfield, Wis., to A. I. Goldfine.

Edwin R. Loughton, formerly in the provision business at Portsmouth, N. H., died at his home on Howard Avenue, New Haven, Conn., at the age of 83.

C. E. McCammon will open his meat and vegetable market at his old stand on North Potomac Street, Hagerstown, Md.

The meat market at Clinton, Iowa, conducted by Bossen & Nelson, has been burglarized.

Stephen S. Thomas, who has conducted a meat and grocery market in Nagaunee, Minn., for the past 30 years, has turned an interest in the business over to his four sons, who will conduct the business under the name of S. S. Thomas & Sons.

Wolf Smith, who conducted a wholesale meat market for the past five years at 107 Washington Street, Utica, N. Y., has just completed a new and modern store and will open a grocery department.

A. E. Lindblade, a meat dealer, was held up in his store at 1900 University Avenue, St. Paul, Minn., by two bandits and robbed.

James T. Davies, partner of the meat firm of Davies & Davies, died at his home, 314 North Lincoln Avenue, Seranton, Pa., after a paralytic stroke. Mr. Davies was born in Wales in 1882 and is survived by his widow and one daughter.

Martin & Giesey are building an addition to their shop in Springdale, Wash., for a sausage and lard making department.

John Giertz has purchased the fixtures of the Shepherd meat market, Kingman, Kas., and will continue at that location.

Frank Cox is about to move his meat market to the Kimzey store building, Hugoton, Kas.

J. E. Quillian has leased the City Meat Market from C. L. Yeager, Devol, Okla.

John Gay has purchased the meat market in the Powell grocery store, Temple, Okla.

John M. Schaumann has purchased the butcher shop of Drake & Ward, in Ness City, Kas.

W. W. Roberts will open a butcher shop in Lebo, Kas.

Robert Kelly has purchased the meat market of Harold Hyder in Plainwell, Mich.

J. B. Casper is about to open a stock of meats and groceries in North Lake, via Ishpeming, Mich.

Heise & Wolfe have purchased the meat business of E. H. Sohree in Faribault, Minn.

B. Beagle will open a meat market in Falls City, Neb.

F. Savanda opened a meat market in Ravenna, Neb.

S. J. Herfel purchased the meat business in Concord, Neb., formerly conducted by P. Reems.

L. L. McDaniel will open a meat market in Triumph, Minn.

The Central Meat Market will open a store in Merrill, Wis., which will be under the management of A. J. Sutton.

Joseph P. Foster and Henry Schnolrich will open a meat market in New Ulm, Minn.

T. T. Arm sold out his meat business in Union, Neb., to Charles F. Morton.

A meat market will be opened in Burlington, Wis., by George Henry.

John M. Briebach, of Austin, Minn., has purchased the meat market in Sioux Falls, S. Dak., formerly conducted by L. Bauch.

The Empress Meat Market at 113 South 16th Street, Omaha, Neb., has been destroyed by fire.

George F. Frazer has opened a meat

market at the corner of Main and Prairie streets, Miles City, Mont.

HIDE AND SKIN MARKETS.

(Continued from page 32.)

demand for light hides is improving and local brokers are receiving more inquiries for good quality middle West extremes. In other sections the market is quiet and nominal. Middle western shippers are offering both buffs and extremes in this market at 21c., but in nearly all instances tanners' ideas are about 2c. under asking prices. The demand for buffs is very poor and tanners' ideas are low. New York State and New England all weights are offered around 20c. flat for car lots with buyers' ideas about 2c. under. Southerns are slow and nominal and no new trading has been reported recently.

CALFSKINS.—The market has shown some activity this week and sales have been made of New York cities 5 to 7 lbs. dating back in salting at \$3.40. Other sales of various small lots have gone through of 7-9s and 9-12s at \$4.40 and \$5.40. Dealers generally are well sold up. Outside mixed cities and countries are quoted at \$3, \$4 and \$5, and straight run of countries at \$2.50, \$3.50 and \$4.50.

HORSEHIDES.—The market keeps quiet and practically unchanged. Various small lots of countries continue to sell around \$7@7.25. Dealers mixed hides are quoted at \$7.50@7.75 and straight renderers' are quoted at \$8@8.25. A car of good up-state city hides offered at \$8 resulted in no sale. About 2,000 English hides sold with no price given.

DRY HIDES.—The market continues quiet and for the entire week no sales of any consequence have been effected locally. It is reported that some large export sales have been made and that large shipments have gone forward to Europe within the past few weeks. of various lots of dry hides. Locally there is little demand for hides and the entire situation is a purely nominal one as to prices, etc. In common varieties no changes are noted. Importers generally are quoting last paid prices. Bogotas are nominally held at 41c. based on mountains. Orinocos, 41c. Puerto Cabellos, La Guayras and Caracas at 40½c. and Central Americans at 40c. A few buyers are displaying some interest in dry salted Peruvians. Recent sales of 30 to 31 lbs. average were made at 30c. Ecuador are held around 31@32c. Brazils are slow and are held at 43c. for Cearas. No changes are noted in Chinas. The River Plate market keeps quiet and prices are nominal.

WET SALTED HIDES.—Cables from the River Plate give sales of Swifts' frigorifico steers amounting to 4,000 hides at 31½c. and 2,000 cows at 26½c., both lots coming to the United States. 4,000 Swifts' Montevideo steers also moved at 30¼c. Some cables reaching here from South America are unsatisfactory owing to unsettled conditions and strict censorship. Trading in hides on spot is flat. Mexico cities are nominally held at 22@23c. and regular coast campos hides are quoted at 19½@20c. with buyers generally talking lower. Cubans are slow. Havana regulars are held around 19@20c. and one lot of Havana packers is offered at 22½c. No trading is noted in Chilians or Peruvians.

Boston.

The market rules quiet, with prices unsettled. Some dealers in the West are showing a stronger front and believe that the market will go no lower on good hides. Offerings of both buffs and extremes from Ohio sections are now made at 21@22c. for free of grub stock. Lower prices are heard, but these are evidently for current or future delivery. A car of 25/60, all weights, sold this week at 21c., which is considered a very fair price. Offerings of northern southern all weights have been made in this market as high as 21@21½c., with bids of 20c. refused. Middle southern are valued around 19c. and far southern 17@18c.

The calfskin market is showing a little more strength and dealers generally are talking higher prices in view of the strengthen-

ing in the New York and Chicago markets. Dealers are holding New England skins at \$3, \$4 and \$5. This in some cases is a 25c. advance over the nominal quotations of last week. Only small stocks are arriving and dealers feel sure that the small amount of goods on hand are good property.

HIDE IMPORT RULES CHANGED.

All hides of neat cattle, calfskins, buffalo hides, sheepskins, goatskins, and deerskins may be imported from any country maintaining an efficient veterinary inspection system when accompanied by a certificate signed by an official veterinary inspector of such country or, in his absence, by a United States consular officer stating that anthrax is not prevalent and neither foot-and-mouth disease nor rinderpest exists in the localities in which the hides or skins originate.

Denmark, Brazil, and Venezuela are added to the countries from which abattoir hides and skins may be imported without disinfection when accompanied by certificate of an official veterinarian of the country stating that the animals from which the hides or skins were taken were free from disease at the time of slaughter.

These are new provisions in regulations issued by the United States Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture governing the handling and control of hides and other animal by-products.

It is also provided by the regulations that disinfection methods for hides, skins and other material shall be approved from time to time by the Chief of the Bureau of Animal Industry of the United States Department of Agriculture. This official is authorized to revoke any methods which have been approved by him. Hides or skins not accompanied by the prescribed certificates, or which are accompanied by certificates not complying with the regulations, may be imported from any country upon condition that they will be consigned from port of entry to an establishment having proper facilities for sanitary control and disinfection; that they will move from port of entry to the establishment in cars or approved containers, sealed either with customs seals or seals of the Department of Agriculture, that their handling will be in accord with the regulations; and that they will be disinfected by one of the approved methods.

Transportation companies are required to label cars carrying uncertified or non-disinfected products. If it is necessary to unload en route any of the products specified in the regulations, the car from which the transfer is made, and any part of premises at the point of transfer which may have been contaminated, must be cleaned and disinfected by the transportation company.

The regulations are made applicable to all hides, fleshings, hide cuttings, parings and glue stock, sheepskins and goatskins, or parts thereof, hair, wool and other animal by-products, hay, straw, forage or similar material offered for entry into the United States from any place under the jurisdiction of the United States to which the animal quarantine laws of this country do not apply.

Detailed rules for the disinfection of cars, boats, other vehicles and premises, are contained in the regulations, which became effective January 1, 1918, and are set forth in joint order No. 2, by the United States Treasury Department and Department of Agriculture.

New York Section

Charles Wilkenloch, butcher, of 2192 Eighth avenue, has been granted a discharge from bankruptcy.

M. Rosenbach, of Wilson & Company's export contract department at Chicago, was in New York this week.

R. B. Neff, assistant to general manager George J. Edwards, of Swift & Company's New York district, was a visitor to Chicago last week.

Swift & Company's sales of beef in New York City for the week ending January 5, 1918, averaged as follows: domestic beef, 16.14 cents per pound.

The Hugo Strauss Packing Company has been formed in Manhattan with a capital of \$1,000. Hugo Strauss, Clara Hochstetter and M. Stephen Kaveny are the incorporators.

S. B. Nevanas & Co., Ltd., England, dealers in meat and meat products, with a capital of \$150,000, have been incorporated in New York with W. W. Lancaster, 120 Broadway, as their representative.

Following the assignment of Link Bros., meat dealers in Wallabout Market, Brooklyn, creditors took action and Leon Dashew was retained to investigate the matter and bring court action. A petition in bankruptcy has been filed.

J. C. Good, of Wilson & Company's executive staff at Chicago, and for several years past in charge of the company's interests at Los Angeles, Cal., is now in New York, with offices at the plant at First avenue and 46th street.

The East Side Branch, United Master Butchers of America, had good weather for its annual ball at the Palm Garden in East 58th street, on Thursday evening, and there was an enormous crowd. The profits were given by the butchers to the Y. M. C. A. war camp fund, and this added interest to the occasion. A report of the event will appear next week.

The following is a report of the number of pounds of meat, fish, poultry and game seized and destroyed in the City of New York during the week ending January 5, 1918, by the New York City Department of Health: Meat—Manhattan, 470 lbs.; Brooklyn, 12,005 lbs.; total, 12,475 lbs. Fish—Manhattan, 1,920 lbs. Poultry and game—Manhattan, 3 lbs.

Richard V. Harrington, a member of the firm of J. J. Harrington & Company, small stock slaughterers, and manager of its veal house for the past six years, died at his home on Broadway, Manhattan, on Sunday evening, December 30, as the result of a sudden attack of pneumonia. He leaves a widow. Three brothers now remain of the famous Harrington family, Dennis, Tim and Dan. The dead man was only 37 years of age and had been actively in the business ever since he was 20 years old.

Benjamin F. Moore, 24 years of age, a mem-

ber of the staff of Swift & Company's provision department at Chicago before his enlistment in the service, died at Camp Merritt, Tenafly, N. J., on Monday of this week, and his body was returned to Chicago for burial, accompanied by a member of the Swift staff at New York. Moore was the first of the Swift volunteers to give his life in the service. He was a member of the famous Ice Plant Company No. 301, organized from packers' employees at Chicago to go to France to build refrigeration plants there for the army. He died of pneumonia resulting from camp exposure.

Charges made that New York butcher shops and restaurants of a certain character are selling horse meat as beef are made in the following letter sent to the Board of Aldermen and published in the *City Record*: "Hon. Alfred E. Smith, President, Board of Aldermen: Dear Sir—I have visited several butcher shops and restaurants where horse meat is being sold and served as beef at the price of beef. As the horses slaughtered are purchased for \$10 each and the hide and waste can be sold for \$18, this meat should be retailed to the poor cheaper

than at present. As the food committee has fixed the price of sugar and foodstuffs, so by passing a resolution your Honorable Board could require all butchers receiving permits to slaughter and sell horseflesh in New York City to agree that this meat would be retailed to the poor at not more than six cents per pound. As the average horse slaughtered weighs 1,250 pounds and as there is being sold weekly in New York City 80,000 pounds this would offer a fair return to the slaughterer and retailer and would in a measure relieve those who use this meat. Action by your Honorable Board in this matter would be effective and beneficial. Very respectfully, T. D. Gleeson, President Colonial League."

GEORGE W. SQUIRE DIES IN WEST.

George W. Squire of Cambridge, Mass., died at Los Angeles on December 27. He was the oldest son of the late John P. Squire and was for many years in the meat packing business in Boston and Chicago. He retired in the 70's, and at the time of his death was touring in California with his family. He leaves a wife, son and daughter. The son is John P. Squire of Brookline, and the daughter, Mrs. Herbert W. Wyeth of Cambridge, Mass.

WESTERN DRESSED MEAT PRICES IN EASTERN MARKETS.

Wholesale prices of Western dressed beef, lamb and mutton at New York and other Eastern markets on representative market days this week are reported as follows by the Office of Markets of the United States Department of Agriculture:

MONDAY, JANUARY 7, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:		Boston	New York	Philadelphia	Washington
Steers:					
Choice	.....	\$17.50@18.00	8.	\$.....	\$.....
Good	.....	17.00@17.50	17.50@18.50	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	.....	16.50@17.00	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.50	15.50@17.00
Common	.....		14.50@16.50	14.00@15.50	13.00@15.50
Cows:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50	14.50@15.00	15.00@16.00
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00	14.00@14.50	14.00@15.00
Common	.....	13.25@14.00	13.50@14.00	13.00@14.00	12.00@14.00
Bulls:					
Medium	.....			13.00@13.50	13.50@.....
Common	.....		13.50@14.50	12.50@13.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00	*22.00@23.00
Good	.....	20.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@21.50	21.00@22.00
Medium	.....	18.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Common	.....		20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	17.00@18.00		19.00@19.50	
Medium	.....	14.00@15.00		18.00@19.00	
Common	.....	12.00@14.00			
Mutton:					
Good	.....	17.50@18.00	18.00@20.00	18.00@18.50	
Medium	.....	17.00@17.50	17.00@18.00	17.00@17.50	
Common	.....		16.00@17.00	16.00@16.50	

*Few at \$24.00.

WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 9, 1918.

Fresh beef, Western dressed:					
Steers:					
Choice	.....	17.50@18.00	19.00@19.50		
Good	.....	17.00@17.50	17.50@18.50	18.00@19.00	17.00@18.00
Medium	.....	16.00@17.00	16.50@17.50	16.00@17.50	15.50@17.00
Common	.....		14.00@14.50	14.00@15.50	13.50@15.50
Cows:					
Good	.....	14.50@15.00	15.00@15.50	14.00@15.00	15.00@15.50
Medium	.....	14.00@14.50	14.00@14.50	13.00@14.00	14.00@15.00
Common	.....	13.00@14.00	13.50@14.50	12.50@13.00	13.00@14.00
Bulls:					
Good	.....	13.00@13.50			
Medium	.....	12.50@13.00	15.00@.....	13.00@13.50	
Common	.....		14.50@15.00	12.50@13.00	
Fresh lamb and mutton, Western dressed:					
Lambs:					
Choice	.....	22.00@23.00	23.00@23.50	22.00@23.00*	22.00@24.00
Good	.....	20.00@22.00	22.00@23.00	21.00@21.50	21.00@22.00
Medium	.....	18.00@20.00	21.00@22.00	20.00@21.00	20.00@21.00
Common	.....		20.00@21.00	19.00@20.00	18.00@20.00
Yearlings:					
Good	.....	19.00@20.00		18.50@19.00	
Medium	.....	15.00@16.00		18.00@18.50	18.00@.....
Common	.....	12.00@14.00			
Mutton:					
Good	.....	17.50@18.00	18.00@20.00	17.00@18.00	
Medium	.....	16.50@17.50	17.00@18.00	16.50@17.00	
Common	.....		15.00@17.00	16.00@16.50	

*Bulk sold at \$22.00.

Lamb prices "pluck in" at New York City and Philadelphia. All other lamb and mutton prices "pluck out."

DEATH OF JOHANN KOHRS.

Johann H. L. Kohrs, founder of the Kohrs Packing Company of Davenport, Iowa, died on December 31 at the age of 87 years at his home in Davenport. Mr. Kohrs was one of the veterans of the meat packing industry in this country, and built up his plant from a small meat business which he established in early days.

Mr. Kohrs was born in Schleswig-Holstein in 1830 and came to the United States in 1853. After some years in the retail business he founded the packing concern in 1874, and continued at its head for many years, remaining remarkably active in spite of his age. He was succeeded as head of the company by his son-in-law, W. H. Gehrmann, who is one of the active members of the American Meat Packers' Association, and chairman of its committee on animal disease eradication.

Mr. Kohrs is survived by his widow, who had celebrated with him just a week before his death their 60th wedding anniversary, and by three sons and four daughters.

TEN YEARS OF FOOD AND DRUG ACT.

Ten years of enforcement of the Food and Drugs Act of June 30, 1906, are reviewed in the current annual report of the Bureau of Chemistry, United States Department of Agriculture, which says that the Act's chief contributions to the safety of the people's health have been its corrective effect upon the drug and patent medicine industry, its control of trade in unclean milk, polluted, decomposed or filthy foods, and protection of foodstuffs from contamination with poisons likely to be met in manufacture.

The general effect of the Food and Drugs Act may best be estimated, says the report, by considering its effect upon food and drug control by the States; upon development of the food and drug industries and by the principal abuses that have been corrected. But to illustrate the scope of the work through figures and facts the report points out that more than 6,000 prosecutions have been terminated in the courts in the first decade of the Act; that manufacturers have been cited at hearings more than 40,000 times; that many thousands of factory inspections have been made, and that more than 750,000 shipments of domestic or imported food and drugs have been examined.

Special attention has been given to shipments of polluted or spoiled food. Milk shipped in interstate commerce and imported from Canada has been improved in cleanliness, purity, and the condition of sanitation under which produced. The canning of decomposed navy beans has been largely suppressed. Interstate shipment of oysters from polluted waters has practically ceased.

Because of co-operation with State and municipal officials in controlling the shipment of bad eggs, it is reported that the quality of the eggs reaching the large cities is much improved. Other products in whose handling and sale improvement has been noted include mineral water, tomato products, fruit, vinegar and gelatin.

One consequence of the enactment of the Food and Drugs Act was to encourage similar legislation in many of the States the purpose of which is to control local traffic in food and drugs which, since no interstate

commerce is involved, are not subject to the Federal law. For example, in 1906, many States had no feeding stuffs laws. A State could not prosecute a manufacturer unless he were a citizen of that State. The Federal law supplements the State law in this respect, and now most of the States have similar laws.

In the beginning the confusion and apparent conflict between local and Federal laws and administration of laws not only made it difficult for the two sets of officials to co-operate, but often made it necessary for manufacturers to make special preparations for shipment to certain states at extra cost, the extra cost being passed on to the ultimate consumer.

This evil has been remedied to a considerable extent by the organization of two agencies which in a large measure have removed some of the difficulties arising from the conflict of Federal and State jurisdiction. These agencies are (1) The Joint Committee on Definitions and Standards and (2) The Office of Co-operative State and Federal Food and Drug Control.

The Food and Drugs Act was one of the first laws which today would be classed as laws for the prevention of unfair competition. The report says that the suppression of fraud upon the consumer and of unfair competition among business rivals are "but

the two faces of the same coin." In consequence the food industries are sincerely and actively helping the Bureau of Chemistry to enforce the law.

The best evidence, according to the report, that many of the abuses formerly occurring in the food industry have ceased is found in the fact that the violations of the Food and Drugs Act observed today are hardly comparable, in degree, with those in the first few years following the enactment of the law.

Most of the staple food products now found in violation either are of a higher grade than formerly or are products of clever adulterators who have more or less anticipated detection so that the adulterations have been found only by the most painstaking chemical analyses and factory inspection.

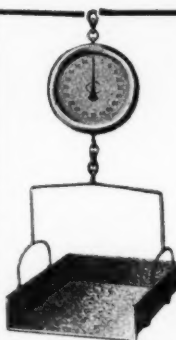
Consequently there has been a decided change in the direction of the work. In recent years it has developed quite noticeably in the direction of factory sanitation; of the study of spoilage and decomposition of foodstuffs and of improvement through laboratory research of methods of detecting the more refined types of adulteration.

Bargains in equipment may be obtained by watching the "For Sale" department, page 48.

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NEW YORK MARKET PRICES

LIVE CATTLE.

Steers, fair to prime	\$11.00@13.25
Oxen	@ 9.00
Bulls	7.50@10.00
Cows	4.50@ 9.00

LIVE CALVES.

Live veals, common to prime	14.00@17.50
Live calves, yearlings	5.75@ 7.50
Live calves, Western	—@—
Live calves, culls, per 100 lbs.	12.00@13.00
Live calves, barnyard	7.50@ 8.50

LIVE SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Live lambs	18.50@19.00
Live lambs, culls	@14.00
Live sheep, common to choice	9.00@12.00
Live sheep, ewes	—@—
Live sheep, culls	6.00@ 7.00

LIVE HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@17.25
Hogs, medium	@17.25
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@17.25
Pigs	@16.75
Roughs	@16.00

DRESSED BEEF.

CITY DRESSED.

Choice native heavy	@21
Choice native, light	@20
Native, common to fair	@19

WESTERN DRESSED BEEF.

Choice native heavy	@20
Choice native light	@20
Native, common to fair	@19
Choice Western, heavy	@19
Choice Western, light	@18½
Common to fair Texas	@16
Good to choice helpers	@18
Common to fair helpers	@17
Choice cows	@15½
Common to fair cows	@14½
Fresh Bologna hams	@13½

BEEF CUTS.

	Western.	City.
No. 1 ribs	@28	@25
No. 2 ribs	@22	@23
No. 3 ribs	@17	@20
No. 1 loins	@28	@26
No. 2 loins	@22	@23
No. 3 loins	@17	@19
No. 1 hinds and ribs	@22	@24
No. 2 hinds and ribs	@19	@21
No. 3 hinds and ribs	@16	@18½
No. 1 rounds	@18½	@19
No. 2 rounds	@17½	@18
No. 3 rounds	@16	@17½
No. 1 chuck	@17½	@19
No. 2 chuck	@16½	@18
No. 3 chuck	@14½	@17

DRESSED CALVES.

Veals, city dressed, good to prime, per lb.	@25
Veals, country dressed, per lb.	@22½
Western calves, choice	@23
Western calves, fair to good	@20
Grassers and buttermilks	@16

DRESSED HOGS.

Hogs, heavy	@23½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@23½
Hogs, 140 lbs.	@24½
Pigs	@24½

DRESSED SHEEP AND LAMBS.

Spring lambs, choice	@24
Lambs, choice	@21
Lambs, good	@23
Lambs, medium to good	@21½
Sheep, choice	@18
Sheep, medium to good	@17
Sheep, culls	@16

PROVISIONS.

(Jobbing Trade.)

Smoked hams, 10 lbs. avg.	@31½
Smoked hams, 12 to 14 lbs. avg.	@31
Smoked hams, 14 to 16 lbs. avg.	@29½
Smoked picnic, light	@28
Smoked picnic, heavy	@25½
Smoked shoulders	@26½
Smoked beef tongue, per lb.	@23
Smoked bacon (rib in)	@36
Dried beef sets	@32
Pickled bellies, heavy	@31

FRESH PORK CUTS.

Fresh pork loins, city	@29
Fresh pork loins, Western	@28
Fresh pork tenderloins	@22
Fresh pork tenderloins	@30
Shoulders, city	@28

Shoulders, Western	@25
Bulls, regular	@27
Bulls, boned	@30
Fresh hams, city	@31
Fresh hams, Western	@29
Fresh picnic hams	@24

BONES, HOOF AND HORNS.

Round shin bones, avg. 45 to 50 lbs. per 100 pcs.	75.00@77.50
Flat shin bones, avg. 40 to 45 lbs. per 100 pcs.	65.00@67.50
Black hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
Striped hoofs, per ton	75.00@85.00
White hoofs, per ton	85.00@90.00
Thigh bones, avg. 85 to 90 lbs. per 100 pcs.	@160.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 1's	@155.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 2's	@125.00
Horns, avg. 7½ oz. and over, No. 3's	@ 90.00

BUTCHERS' SUNDRIES.

Fresh steer tongues, L. C. trim'd 18	@23c.
Fresh steer tongues, untrimmed	@17c.
Fresh cow tongues	@16c.
Sweetbreads, scalded	@85c.
Sweetbreads, veal	@100c.
Calves' livers	@35c.
Beef kidneys	@15c.
Mutton kidneys	@20c.
Livers, beef	@18c.
Oxtails	@14c.
Hearts, beef	@12½c.
Rolls, beef	@21c.
Tenderloin, beef, Western	@35c.
Lamb's fries	@12c.
Extra lean pork trimmings	@24c.

BUTCHERS' FAT.

Ordinary shop fat	@ 7½
Suet, fresh and heavy	@13
Shop bones, per cwt.	@25

SAUSAGE CASINGS.

Sheep, imp., wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium wide, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., medium, per bundle	•
Sheep, imp., narrow, per bundle	•
Hog, free of salt, tcs. or bbls., per lb., f. o. b. New York	@95
Hog, extra narrow, selected, per lb.	@—
Hog middles	@25
Hog bungs	@—
Beef rounds, domestic, per set, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef rounds, export, per set, f. o. b. New York	@20
Beef hams, piece, f. o. b. New York	@14
Beef middles, per set, f. o. b. New York	@32
Beef wessands, No. 1s, each	@ 8½
Beef wessands, No. 2s, each	@ 4
Beef bladders small, per dos.	@ 5

*Owing to unsettled war conditions reliable sheep casing quotations cannot be given.

SPICES.

	Whole.	Ground.
Pepper, Sing., white	29	31
Pepper, Sing., black	25	27
Pepper, Penang, white	29	31
Pepper, red	16	19
Allspice	7½	10
Cinnamon	22	26
Coriander	17	19
Cloves	50	55
Ginger	25	28
Mace	54	58

CURING MATERIALS.

Refined saltpetre, granulated, bbls.	@27
Refined saltpetre, crystals, bbls.	@31
Refined nitrate of soda, gran., f. o. b. N. Y.	@ 6¼
Refined nitrate of soda, crystals	@ 6½

GREEN CALFSKINS.

No. 1 skins	@.45
No. 2 skins	@.43
No. 3 skins	@.30
Branded skins	@.35
Ticky skins	@.35
No. 1 B. M. skins	@.43
No. 2 B. M. skins	@.41
No. 1, 12½-14	@5.75
No. 2, 12½-14	@5.50
No. 1 B. M., 12½-14	@5.50
No. 2 B. M., 12½-14	@5.25
No. 1 kips, 14-18	@6.00
No. 2 kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 1 B. M. kips, 14-18	@5.75
No. 2 B. M. kips	@5.50
No. 1 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.25
No. 2 heavy kips, 18 and over	@7.00
Branded kips	@4.75
Heavy branded kips	@6.00
Ticky kips	@4.75
Heavy ticky kips	@6.00

Hereafter calfskins from 9 to 12 lbs. will be paid for by the pound, actual weight.

DRESSED POULTRY.

TURKEYS.

Dry-packed—12 to box—	
Young toms, dry-picked, fancy	@34
Young hens, dry-picked, fancy	@34
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pickd., fancy	@34
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pickd., fair to good	@32
Young hens and toms, mixed, dry-pickd., poor	@25
Old hens	@31
Old toms	@30

Turkeys, barrels, Dry-packed.

Western, dry-pickd., young toms, fancy	@32
Western, dry-pickd., young hens, fancy	@32
Western, dry-pickd., young hens and toms, mixed	@32
Ohio and Michigan, fancy	@32
Ohio and Mich., scald., young hens, fancy	@32
Ohio and Mich., scald., old	@30
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pickd., choice	@31
Ky. and Tenn., dry-pickd., average best	@30
Ky. and Tenn., scalded, average best	@29
Ky. and Tenn., poor	@25
Texas, choice	@31
Texas, fair	@29

CHICKENS.

Capons—	
Phila., 8 lbs. and over, each	@40
Phila., 6 to 7 lbs., each	@37
Phila., small and slips	@35
Fresh, barrels, dry-packed—	
Phila. and L. I. fancy broilers, 3 to 4 lbs. to pair	@38
Western, dry-pickd., broilers, per lb.	@29
Virginia, milk-fed, mixed weights, per lb.	@27
Nearby squab broilers, 2 to 2½ lbs. to pair, per pair	@1.00

Chickens—Fresh—Boxes—Dry-packed.	
Western, milk-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@34
Western, milk-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@33
Western, milk-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	@30
Western, milk-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@27½
Western, milk-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@27
Western, milk-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@28½
Western, milk-fed, 48 lbs. and up to doz.	@31
Western, corn-fed, 17 lbs. to doz. and under	@32
Western, corn-fed, 18 to 24 lbs. to doz.	@32
Western, corn-fed, 25 to 29 lbs. to doz.	@28½
Western, corn-fed, 30 to 36 lbs. to doz.	@28½
Western, corn-fed, 37 to 42 lbs. to doz.	@28½
Western, corn-fed, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz.	@27½
Western, corn-fed, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz.	@28½

Fowls—12 to box, milk-fed, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pickd.	@30½
Western, boxes, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@29½
Western, boxes, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@28
Western, boxes, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@27½
Western, boxes, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@26½
Western, boxes, under 30 lbs. to doz.	@25

Fowls—Fresh, dry-packed, corn-fed, 12 to box—	
Western, 60 lbs. and over to doz., dry-pickd.	@30½
Western, 48 to 55 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@29½
Western, 43 to 47 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@28½
Western, 36 to 42 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@27½
Western, 30 to 35 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@26½
Western, under 30 lbs. to doz., dry-pickd.	@25

Fowls—Barrels, dry-packed—	
Western, boxes, 5 lbs. and over	@23½
Western, boxes, 4 to 4½ lbs., dry-pickd.	@23
Old Cocks, per lb.	@22½
Southern, large	@28½

Ducks and geese—	
Ducks, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	@28
Ducks, Western, 4 lbs. and up, fancy	@27
Ducks, Western, under 4 lbs., fancy	@26
Geese, Maryland	@26
Geese, Wisconsin, stall-fed, fancy	@26
Geese, Western, 10 lbs. and up, fancy	@24
Geese, Western, under 10 lbs., fancy	@24

Other Poultry—	
Squabs, prime, white, 10 lbs. to doz., per doz.	@7.25

LIVE POULTRY.

Chickens	@22
Fowls	@25
Roosters, old	@18
Turkeys	@—
Geese	@24
Ducks, average run	@23

BUTTER.

Creamery, extra (92 score)	@50½
Creamery, higher (scoring lots)	@51½
Creamery, Firsts	@47½
Process, Extras	@42½
Process, Firsts	@40½

EGGS.

Fresh gathered, extras	@67
Fresh gathered, extra firsts	@66
Fresh gathered, firsts	@65
Fresh gathered, seconds	@64
Fresh checks, good to choice	@—

FERTILIZER MARKETS.

BASIS NEW YORK DELIVERY.

Bone meal, steamed, 3 and 50, per ton	@30.00
Bone meal, raw, per ton	@35.00
Dried blood, high grade	@ 7.00
Nitrate of soda—spot	@ 4.85
Bone black, discard, sugar house del. New York	nom. 40.00
Ground tankage, N. Y., 9 to 12 per cent. ammonia	6.00 and 10c.
Garbage tankage	@10.50
Fish scrap, dried, 11 p. c. ammonia and 15 p. c. bone phosphate, delivered, Baltimore	@—
Foreign fish guano, testing 13@14% ammonia and about 10% B. Phos.	@—
Lime	@—
Wet, acidulated, 7 p. c. ammonia per ton, f. o. b. factory (35c. per unit available phos. acid)	@—
Sulphate ammonia, for shipment, per 100 lbs., guar., 25%	@ 7.50
Sulphate ammonia, per 100 lbs. spot guar., 25%	@ 7.50

